PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

VOL. IV. NO. 28 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY. 16				
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir	9000	...	...
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000	...	...
12th ,,	Medina	12500	...	...
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000	...	...
26th ,,	Mongolia	10000	...	...
2nd April	Maloja	12500	...	...
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date, About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
10th Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
14th Feb.	Pundua	Persian and South Africa
1st ,,	Linga	Karachi direct
4th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
8th ,,	Chakla	Karachi and P. Gulf extra

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yebochi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	29th Jan.	8th Feb
Fushimi Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	1st Feb	11th Feb
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Tatomi Maru	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru	4538	T. Watanabe	3rd Feb.	12th Feb.
Tosan Maru	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	22nd Feb.	3rd Mar.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1916

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9372	....	20th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9439	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	960	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,090
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT., PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manag

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Children makes faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 7

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6383	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	15th April ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS,

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Priacipal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Darien (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)
Hong-Kong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka
		Pekin
Ryejun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurers.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 9

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya.
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,00 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Sharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

W. E. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,000
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,543

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambella City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Peking.
	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Lallas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2764 B

WANTED

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Clarke House Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—MATRON for Dufferin Hospital, Amraoti, Berar. Maternity training essential. Salary Rs. 75 per mensem with free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Dufferin Hospital Committee, Amraoti. 3039

WANTED—A smart young and accomplished LADY TRAVELLER able to speak decent English and Hindi at least. For particulars apply with testimonials and in own handwriting stating age, experience and nationality to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3011

WANTED—PAYING GUEST to occupy large airy room with bathroom attached in a modern flat on the Apollo Bunder, fitted with latest. Sanitary arrangements. Good Table. Apply to "K. E. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED.—A SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 75 plus 20 p.m. must have a Diploma of sanitary surveyor. A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON with the above qualification preferred. Testimonials of experience, if any to accompany applications which must reach the undersigned before 20th February, 1916.

(Sd.) HAMID-A-ALI,
President,
Godhra Municipality.

Godhra, 31st January, 1916. 3072

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—WANTED

(1) A SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

(2) ASSISTANT SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 300 per mensem.

Candidates must be regularly trained Shipwrights or Ship Carpenters who have served full apprenticeship in a Shipyard.

Preference will be given to men who have had experience in Dock and Ship Work and boat building.

Applications should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, not later than 15th February, 1916.

S. C. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

29th January, 1916. 902

AS three years' term of the present Chief Officer of this Municipality expires on 30th April, 1916, applications are invited for the vacancy on the following conditions.

1. That the applicant shall at least have passed the University School Final or Matriculation Examination but preference will be given to one who has attained the degree of L.C.E., and has also passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination and having a satisfactory experience of Municipal work.

2. The salary of the post at starting shall be between 100 and 150 according to qualifications and rising to Rs. 200 provided that this pay limit be reconsidered at the time of selection in the case of an applicant possessing special qualifications.

3. The appointment shall be probationary for one year and will thereafter be made permanent on the probationary incumbant's Services being approved by the Municipality.

All applications to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 1st of March 1916. The applicants should enclose their testimonials &c., if any, which will be returned when done with.

GIRDHARDAS M. DESAI,
President,
2999 Nadiad City Municipality.

City Municipal Office,
Nadiad, 24th January, 1916.

WANTED

SINGING ACCOMPANIST wanted temporarily services of some one with good accomodation and piano in vicinity of Yacht Club. Apply "BARITONE" c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3045

REQUIRED for the Hospital-Ship "TAKADA" two competent CLERKS. Pay Rs. 52-8-0 with board and lodging. Apply personally to THE ADJUTANT, H. S. "Takada," Alexandra Docks. 901

WANTED.— CRUDE OIL ENGINE, of any make 12 to 20 Horse Power. Apply RAMRAO MADUSUDAN MHATRE, Middle Pakhadi, Warli, Bombay. 3074

TYPIST—WANTED experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Apply with references, stating salary required to Box No. 725 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

AN EXPERINCED GRADUATE ACCOUNTANT will coach candidates for the ensuing commercial examinations. Tuition in English also given. Apply to Box No. 724 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3076

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED—from beginning of March, pure EUROPEAN NURSE, to take baby from the mouth, Naini summer, Camp winter, wages Rs. 40—45 p.m., according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to

MRS. OPPENHELM,
903 Carlton Hotel, Lucknow.

A THOROUGHLY experienced practical European Landscape Gardener, possessing excellent credentials is open to ENGAGEMENT in any Native State or Govt. employ. Apply

LANDSCAPE SUPDT.,
Pudukottai State,
900 Trichinopoly.

WANTED—ELECTRICAL ENGINEER European, as First Assistant English Mechanical and Electrical Training and Indian Experience essential.

Salary depending on qualifications. Good prospects for a capable and energetic man. Apply CROMPTON'S Bombay, Ltd., 35/37, Apollo Street, Bombay. 3042

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL for the proposed Mathuradas Karsandas Natha Bhatia High School. Must be an able Graduate holding superior degrees with an educational experience and well qualified to start, organize and conduct a model High School in Bombay. Good salary to a suitable man. Apply SECRETARIES, 33-39, Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay. 2968

WANTED.—A HEAD MISTRESS for the girls school, Barwani, on Rs. 40 p. m. Those knowing Hindi and needle-work and having experience in management and teaching only need apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials.

G. B. GARUD B.A.,
Superintendent of State Education,
Barwani, C. I.
3055

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

NEW STANDARD WALL AUTO-WHEELS, Price Rs. 250 each. For full particulars apply to Messrs. SURAJ, INDORE. 2865

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—179 pairs Gents Black box Hide Oxford Walking Shoes, Bark tanned soles, hand-sewn, toe capped, medium toe, linen lined. Do not miss this opportunity to secure footwear cheap. In sizes 5, 6, 7, and 8 Reduced price Rs. 5.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
MADRAS.

612—2

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO BE LET—Ground Floor of "PATEL HOUSE" Middle Colaba from 1st February, facing the Back Bay, with four bedrooms, a drawing and a diningroom and a big verandah, double frontage. Apply WITHIN. 2991

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, out-houses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO. LTD.

(In voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CONNAUGHT MILLS Co. LD., (now in voluntary liquidation) will be held at No. 1 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay the registered office of the Company on Tuesday the 15th day of February, 1916, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as an extraordinary resolution the resolution following that is to say:—

"That the Liquidators be at liberty to compromise the suit filed by the Company in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay being Suit No. 1212 of 1915, the short title of which is the Connaught Mills Co. Ld. vs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and another by accepting the sum of Rs. 10,757 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum of which Rs. 1,673 was to be and has been paid on the 7th day of December, 1915, and the balance by monthly instalments of Rs. 717 in full satisfaction of all the Company's claims against the Defendants in such suit referred to in the pleadings in such suit and of all claims against them for costs, And also to settle compromise or submit to arbitration all such accounts claims and disputes between the Company and any other person or persons as they may be advised."

Dated this 31st day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W TURNER GREEN,
3078 Liquidators.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY LD.

(In voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD. (now in voluntary liquidation) will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, the registered office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1916, at 3 (three) o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient, passing as an extraordinary resolution the resolution following, that is to say:—

"That the Liquidators be at liberty to compromise the suit filed by the Company in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay being Suit No. 1211 of 1915, the short title of which is the Empress Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., vs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and another by accepting the sum of Rs. 23,486 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum of which Rs. 3,654 was to be and has been paid on the 7th day of December, 1915, and the balance by monthly instalments of Rs. 1,566 in full satisfaction of all the Company's claims against the Defendants in such suit referred to in the pleadings in such suit and of all claims against them for costs and also to settle compromise or submit to arbitration all such accounts, claims and diputes between the Company and any other person or persons as they may be advised."

Dated this 31st day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
3078 Liquidators.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in dictation at the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay, Poona and Belgaum on MONDAY the 21st February 1916, for appointments as Local Scale probationers in the EUROPEAN and ANGLO-INDIAN portion of the signalling establishment of this Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years and must have PASSED the VII Standard of a European School and the VI of an English Teaching School. Applications accompanied by birth, school and nationality certificates IN ORIGINAL must be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 14th February 1916. No applications will be considered unless accompanied by the certificates IN ORIGINAL mentioned above. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month while under training in a telegraph class (extending over a period of 12 months) and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

E. GREEN,
For Postmaster-General,
Bombay.

Bombay, 29th January, 1916. 3066

GONDAL PORBANDAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores from the 1st April, 1916, to the 31st March, 1917, will be received by THE MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Gondal, upto 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1916.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned, on payment of Rupee one per set.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 100 should accompany the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores."

5. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHUNILAL GULABDAS,
Store-Keeper.

Jetalsar, 28th January, 1916. 905

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL HORSE FAIRS AND SHOWS 1915-1916.

A COMPLETE LIST of all IMPERIAL HORSE FAIRS and SHOWS to be held during 1915-1916, in the Selected Districts, showing dates, value of prizes to be awarded, etc., can be had on application to

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL IN INDIA,
904 Simla.

NOTICES

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
Liquidators.
3034

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., LTD.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq. Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
3034 Liquidators.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LTD

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq. Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
Liquidators.
3034

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LTD

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq. Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN.
Liquidators.
3034

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.
THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., LTD.
THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LTD
THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LTD.
In Voluntary Liquidation.

INTIMATION is hereby given that full particulars of the above Properties comprising the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Stores, Accessories etc., are being prepared by the Liquidators with a view to an early sale by public auction or private offer.

Bona fide enquiries regarding the purchase of any or either of these properties should be addressed to the Liquidators at No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sir SASSOON DAVID BART,
W. TURNER GREEN, C.A.,
3033 Liquidators.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, upto 12 noon on Monday, the 14th February 1916 for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between the 1st September 1915 and 29th February 1916 on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System and Branches.

Forms of Tender can be had from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.

Bombay, 25th January 1916. 3048

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S S PENANG MARU having arrived on the 1st inst. from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condicion unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI MARIAMBAI, widow and HAJI SULLEMAN ABDUL WAHED, the Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of Haji Mahomed Abba of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto either by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as Solicitors for the Purchaser at their Office No. 65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest if there be any of which they shall not have received notice and such claim will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement dwelling house and stable standing thereon situate at Mahim Custom Road Old Durga Street and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5231 and 5232 Street No. 89 and standing in the name of Haji Mahomed Abba containing by admeasurement 587 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Old Durga Street, on the West and North by the seashore and on the South by the house of Haji Ismail Haji Ebrahim.

Dated this 1st day of February 1916.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
3077 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that one CHIMANLAL PUNJARAM, of Visnagar has by means of fraud coercion and undue influence brought to bear upon our client Bai MANGU, widow and administratix of the deceased PANDYA MANILAL CHHAGANLAL, of Visnagar, obtained a writing which he alleges to be a gift deed for the sum of Rs. 5,000. Having regard to the circumstances under which the said alleged gift-deed was obtained from our client the same is absolutely void and of no effect whatsoever and is not at all binding upon our said client. The public is therefore warned against dealing with the said Chimanlal Punjaram in respect of the said alleged deed of gift. If in spite of this warning, anybody deals with the same in any manner our client will not be responsible for the same.

(Sd.) HIRALAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Mangu, widow and administratrix of Pandya Manilal Chhaganlal.
3073

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. CASSAMALLY MUNJEE and DOSTMAHOMED MUNJEE have joined our firm as partners from 8th November, 1915. Our firms partners are:—

VALLEY MAHOMED DEVJEE
CASSAMALLY MUNJEE and
DOSTMAHOMED MUNJEE.
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
3071

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Offices has been removed from No. 16, Apollo Street to 207, Hornby Road, Fort, (Next to Sir J. J. School) from Saturday the 29th January.

3020 SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY SELECTED AND MADE TO-ORDER ARTISTIC AND LATEST DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF H. M. CUSTOM'S PREVENTIVE OFFICER L. E. ACKROYD, ESQ., AS FOLLOWS:—

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at their auction Room at Green Street Opp. Bank of Bombay, at 2-30 (p.m.), (S.T.), the property of L. E. Ackroyd Esq., Preventive Officer, of Customs the very valuable artistic latest designed substantial made-to-order and specially selected household furniture by the well-known makers consisting of teak and blackwood double door almirahs dressing tables dressing chest of drawers, marble top washing tables with crockery, lady's and gent's writing tables, dinning table, dining chairs, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, crockerystands, meatsafe, matting carpets, bead chicks, very rich tapestry lined drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, marble top centre tables, easychairs, low arm chair, teak and blackwood fancy carved teapoys, teak and blackwood fancy sideboards, large iron safe, iron double and single cots with wire-mattresses and mosquito nets, complete, tree plants, jardineers, wall lamps, hanging lamp, very rich brass stand floor lamp with shade etc., complete, very old Chinaware, fish knives and forks loose and in cases spoons, crockeryware dinner set, tea and coffee sets, soda tumblers, wine glasses decanters, cooking pots, bath tubs, gindies with standas, towel horses, picture frames cash boxes, cruet stands, table ornaments, cooking stoves, etc.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY,
Auctioneers,
Bank Street.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HOOZARIA STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Haji Ahmed Haji Hassum Dada and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mahomed Suleman bin Goolam Mohidin Oondy and Fakir Mahomed bin Yar Mahomed in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th day of February 1912, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hoozaria Street and fronting on the Western side of the Hoozaria Street in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty-six and six-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 1327 Collectors New No. 8489 Old Survey No. 2441 and New Survey No. 3907 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F. Ward No. 239 and Street Nos. 58—60 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Hoozaria Street on or towards the West by Sweepers passage on or towards the North by the house of Goolam Saheb Shahazkar and on or towards the South by the house of Shaikh Mahomed Yusuf.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office No. 48. Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 621.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF FURNITURE AT PALLI HILL ROAD, BANDRA.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 6TH FEBRUARY, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at Nulwalla's Bungalow at Palli Hill Road, Bandra, very valuable and neat furniture made by Dewji Kanji Wimbridge and others, consisting of dining table, chairs, dumbwaiters, dinner, waggon, meatsafes dining room suits of spring cushions, and tapestry lined chairs, rocking chairs, easy chairs, cabinets, single and double door almirahs, clothes, hanging and gown presses, Curzon chairs, dressing chest of drawers, cheval glasses, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, marble top table, octagon table, cheffoniers, sliding door revolving, book case, hatstands, teak wood, and blackwood chairs, fish knives and forks, flower vases, rich platedware, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, flower pots, golf balls and chicks, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of Miss H. M. Green the Principal of Bai Avabai Petit Parsee Girl's Orphanage.

One vis-a-vis and a white arab horse and one English rickshaw.

The catalogues will be ready, the furniture will be on view 4 days before the sale date.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1916, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Sale Room the following:—

High Court.

M. P. Hakimji vs. K. R. Rane and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the plaintiff and in pursuance of the Decree made on the 21st December, 1915, in the above suit:—

One nose-ring set with large pearls.
One pair ear-rings set with pearls.
On account of the concerned.

A lot of about 400 pairs gent's patent leather shoes, brown leather, Oxford lace shoes and Durbi shoes, size 6 to 10.

On account of the concerned—

A lot of second-hand Medical and Science books Colonial and Shilling novels, 2 baby's perambulators.

On account of the shippers—

A consignment of English safes by known makers.

1 safe, size 28 by 22 inches, fire and thief proof, bent body, double locks with drawers and shelf.

4 safes each size 30 by 24 inches.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1916.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOTACHIWADI GIRGAON BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Parbati daughter of Ragoji Ramji the Mortgagee and on account also of the Estate of Narayan Bhaskar Chimbooker, Balaram Bhasker Chimbooker and Ganpat Bhasker Chimbooker personally and also as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Bhasker Shivram Chimbooker deceased the mortgagors, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in exercise of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th day of November 1913 and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Girgaum Oart (Khotachiwadi) at Girgaum Back Road in the Oart called Pasmady without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement eleven feet and three inches in breadth from East to West on the Northern side, and nine feet and six inches on the Southern side, and one hundred and fifty-six feet in length from North to South on the Eastern side and one hundred and fifty-four feet and six inches on the Western side, be the same little more or less (and one hundred and ninety-three square yards according to the Collector's bills) and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 303 and New No. 2047 old Survey No. 562 and New Survey No. 7870 in the name of the late Bhasker Shivram and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under "D" Ward No. 1117 Street No. 64 and bounded on the East by the house of Hirachand Dhackji on the West by the house formerly of Balaji Pandowji afterwards of Chandrabhagabai on the North by the passage of the oart and on the South by the oart of Nurbadabai widow of Wishwnath Dhondjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY.

VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS, AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITE, AT VILE PARLE (NEAR RAILWAY STATION).

Under instructions from the owners Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell the undermentioned valuable building site by Public Auction on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate lying and being in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka Salsette, District Thana, near the Railway Station of Vile Parle (B. B. and C. I. Railway), admeasuring 5,000 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 193, Pot No. 6, 22, 23 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Survey No. 193, Pot No. 5, on or towards the South by Survey No. 193, Pot No. 11, on or towards the East by a public road called the Parle Road and on or towards the West by Survey No. 193, Pot No. 24.

The above presents a very valuable building site being quite close to Railway Station of Vile Parle.

The purchaser will be given a marketable title of the property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, etc., apply to the Vendors' Attorneys, Messrs. Bhimji and Co., at their offices, No. 50 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—Private offers for the above may be submitted to the Vendors' Attorneys, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1916, AT 4 P.M.

On FRIDAY, the 4th day of February, 1916, at 4 p.m., Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Sheth Hurnandrai Fulchand and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha. (The Japan Trading Co., Ltd.), sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Jatha Nos. YZ at the Jatha of Messrs. Khimji Vishram Muccadams.

100 bales Fnily Good Bengal Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Bai Acharat and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree dated 14th June 1912 made in High Court —Suit No. 83 of 1909, Messrs. GANDHI and Co.,—Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable property on Saturday the 4th day of March 1916, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground (now redeemed) with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of the Kalbadevi Road containing by admeasurement (157) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the South by the property of Shanker Purshottam Vishram, on or towards the North and East by the property of Motichand Rooghunath, and which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 80, New No. 700. Old Survey No. 206, and New Survey No. 1474, and the said messuage and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 95 and now under "C" Ward No. 487 Street Nos. 335-337-339.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas, Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at 7 Church Gate Street, Fort.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd, February, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.—(Continued.)

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The sale of landed property at Kumbharwada advertised to take place TO DAY is POSTPONED until further Notice.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

The property of a European Gentleman consisting of artistic teak and blackwood household furniture by Messrs. Gerrard Lock and Co. Ltd., such as wardrobes, dressing tables, dressing chests of drawers, cushion and easy chairs, dining table and chairs, wash-hand stands, boot stands, hat stands, card tables, Queen Anne bureau, stationery cabinet, large English carpet by Hampton of London, several frame pictures etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 rubber tyred high dogcart, with back and front seats, sunhood, cushions, lamps etc.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 2nd February, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE OF RED COLOR BEARING "JANDE GODA" CHAPP.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Ruttonji Jeevandas and Coy and on account and at the risk of Kaderbhoy Esoofally.

1 case 100 tins of 1 lb. "Jarde Goda" Chapp Red color.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

'Phone 1882.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

Tne 4th, 5th & 6th Episodes of

THE BLACK BOX

The greatest Mystery Serial Photoplay.

2nd WEEK. 8,000 FEET. 6 PARTS.

See the wondrous marvels of science used in the detection of crime. See the breathless scenes in each episode that will bring you gasping to the edge of your seat. Each a mental shock.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, & 10-30, (S.T.)

POPULAR HALF RATES AS USUAL.

CHARLES CHAPLIN! CHARLES CHAPLIN!

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE AS USUAL.

Friday, 4th February 1916

GRAND

MOONLIGHT DOMINO DANCE

from 9-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.

All Dancers must wear Domino Masks which can be had from SOUNDY & Co., at twelve annas and Re. 1-4 each.

Rs. 2 Gentleman and 1 Lady.

Extra Lady Re. 1 each.

Tuesday, 15th February 1916

SECOND

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. **TO-NIGHT** Telephone 2020

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The biggest and best serial yet.

7th EPISODE
THE DOUBLE TRAP.
A desperate and sensational fight on top of a church steeple.

8th EPISODE
THE HIDDEN VOICE.
Marvels of Vocaphone. The clutching hand comes to within an ace of success but—

Pathe's Gazette. Latest.

Strange Varieties of Gold Fish. Instructive Series.

Wiffles in Love and War. Comedy in 2 Parts.

TIME—7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. NIGHTLY.

PRICES AS USUAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

A Dedication to Art, Science, Music

CHARLES HOWITT

AND

A. PHILLIPS COMPANY'S SEASON.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

The Charming Mystical Comedy

"A MESSAGE FROM MARS".

A young aristocrat of selfish ways dreams that a messenger from Mars has been sent to reform him and is condemned to remain on the Earth until this has been accomplished. The man accompanies the messenger through many vicissitudes until at last he gains quite a fresh outlook on life.

THURSDAY, 3rd FEB.

The Screaming Farce:

"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

Jack Barrington spends a month in the hotel at a health resort. All the women are in love with him and the sudden arrival of his wife causes amusing complications. At the finish a patriotic touch is given by the entry of the ALLIES in uniform.

FRIDAY, 4th FEB.

Somerset Maugham's Charming Comedy

"JACK STRAW."

An adventurous Archduke known as Jack Straw is always testing some new kind of life. While a waiter in a big hotel he sees a girl he likes. He discards his disguise and an amusing situation is created when he is introduced to the girl's parents.

SATURDAY, 5th FEB.

Martin Harvey's

Great Classic Drama:

"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"

The Rat .. ..Charles Howitt.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

SATURDAY AT 4-30.

DOORS OPEN AT 3-45.

SPECIAL MATINEE

of Hall Cains Great Drury Lane Drama

"THE PRODIGAL SON."

The story of two men in love with the same girl. The man who marries her leaves home with her sister after she died through his neglect. The Prodigal Son is ruined by this woman and returns home wiser.

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:

Stalls Rs. 2, Dress Circle Re. 1 & Gallery As. 8.

All Children half prices to the Rs. 2 & 1 seats

Booking at S. ROSE & CO.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.

Another Unique Programme.

At 6-45 only.

(Howitt-Phillips Co. performing at 9-30.)

The strong American Drama.

THE MARBLE HEART.

A remarkable theme. A modern sculptor dreams he is living in Ancient Greece. The strange things which befall him are intended to guide him in his present life, but he falls in love and disregards the warning. The scenes in Athens are wonderfully depicted. KING BAGGOTT is in the leading part.

LIZZIE BREAKS INTO THE HAREM.

How the household drudge jumps out of the frying-pan into the fire but rescued by her peas at the last moment.

THE RIDDLE OF THE SILK STOCKINGS.

How dummy-legs shocked the modesty of simple country folk. King Baggott in an entirely different role, supported by Jane Gail.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

Maurice E. Bandman brings the

NEW BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT WEDNESDAY

The play of the moment. The sensation of London.

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"

Now in its second year at the Royalty Theatre, London.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd

The ever popular

'TO NIGHT'S THE NIGHT.'

Still running at the Gaiety Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4th

Cyril Maude's London Triumph

"GRUMPY"

which has taken London & Calcutta by storm.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5th

The exceedingly funny Review of Reviews

"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN."

A fitting successor to "Step This Way."

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6th

The screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy

"OH I SAY"

Adapted from the French Farce "Une Nuit des Noces."

A roar from start to finish.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 6-30 p.m.

"THE SPENDER"

OR

"THE FORTUNES OF PETER!"

A fine Pathe Drama of a Spendthrift in 5 acts.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar

THE ORIENTAL IRON WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:

Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE,

GOLPITHA, BOMBAY, No. 4.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your mortor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert please send your mortor to.

N. S. GUNMAKER,

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,

Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 31

Novara	Hetherington	Shanghai

Feb. 1.

Meteor	Remmersen	Balik Papan
Ardaumhor	Mackintosh	Alexandria
Clinton	Neidler	Port Said

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1.

Winamac	Macdonald	Abadan
Aviemoor	Williams	Rangoon
Atagosan Maru	Horie	Kobe
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following steamers entered the dock for loading:—

Steamer	Chakla	for	Persian Gulf Ports
,,	Lawae	(to arrive)	Do.
,,	Yeboshi	for	Kobe
,,	Penang Maru	(to arrive)	for Kobe
,,	Clinton	for	London
,,	Novara	for	China
,,	Ardaumhor	for	Hull

The following steamer received port clearance on Tuesday.

Steamer	Haru Maru	for	Kobe

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Singapore for Kobe on the 31st ultimo.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 1st instant.

S. S. Europa Maru No. 2:—The O. S. K. steamer Europa Maru No. 2 (homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 31st ultimo.

S. S. Novara:—The P. and O. Company's steamer **Novara, 4,250 tons, Captain H. R.** Hetherington, arrived here on Monday evening from Shanghai, which port she left on the 5th ultimo, and called at the intermediate ports, with the China mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Winamac:—The steamer Winamac, 3,605 tons, Captain N. Macdonald, left Bombay harbour yesterday for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S. S. Meteor:—The Russian steamer Meteor 2,576 tons, Captain T. Remmersen, arrived here yesterday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 15th ultimo, with bulk oil as cargo.

S. S. Ardaumhor:—The steamer Ardaumhor, 2,879 tons, Captain J. Mackintosh, arrived here yesterday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 17th ultimo, in water ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed to-day for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Malabar coast ports and Colombo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Atagosan Maru:—The steamer Atagosan Maru, 2,490 tons, Captain M. Horie, sailed yesterday for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clinton:—The steamer Clinton, 2,184 tons, Captain J. Neidler, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Port Said in ballast.

S. S. Haru Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Haru Maru, 1,064 tons, Captain B. Eda, will sail to-day for Kobe via Singapore, with general goods on board.

Tuesday, 1st Feb. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Bellasco	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Barrowmore	Doran	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Hartlepool	Ward	Ralli Bros.
G. Haru Maru	Ede	N. Y. Kaisha
M. Nairung		T. M. & Co
N. Craigendoran	Gallirith	J. F. & Co
O. Jane Radcliffe	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Clinton		W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri		B. S. N. Co
Courland		B. S. N. Co
Satranji		B. S. N. Co
Irrawad		B. S. N. Co
Indravati		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barton	Hom	W. & A. G. & Co
2 Orla	Moe	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Fernlay	Potts	L. Dreyfus & Co
6 Porto-di-Savona	Edvardo	Italian M. Steamer
8 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
9 Vigo	Steele	J. F. & Co
10 & 11 Howorth	Ferguson	W. & A. G. & Co
15 Otakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Yebcshi Marn	Kishumoto	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. S.N. Co
6 Banca	Phillips	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Meteor	Remmerson	W. & A. G. & Co
	M. W. D. D.	
Benlarig		W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ardaumhor	Mackintosh	
City of Athens	Kwant	K. Nixon & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Nacoda	G. Bhimji
Hellas	Berg	
Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Mexican Prince	Macdonald	
Novara	Hetherington	P & O. Co
Golbaria	Armour	M. M. & Co
Salma	Raunusen	

EXPORTS,

FOR LONDON.

Feb. 1.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 1 case Indian chutney King King & Co., 2 bales woollen cuttings M. A. Kayum, 521 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co., 35 bales cowhides A. Kassam, 16 bales cowhides W. A. Graham & Co., 29 bales cowhides H. N. & H. Essa, 2 bales sheep skins V. Esmail & Co., 310 cwt. M. O. P. shells M. Jafferbhoy, 15 cwt. beeswax N. Kassam, 10 cases ganja M. Jafferbhoy, 38 bales goat and sheep skins H. E. G. Mahomed & Sons, 170 cwt. dry ginger B. Molidina.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 7 bales woollen carpets King King & Co., 3 packages woollen carpets Thos Cook & Son.

FOR HULL.

Benlarig (s) 364 bales hemp Kudle Reave & Co., 20,000 cwt. cotton seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 4,400 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros, 11,500 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros. 9,997 cwt. groundnuts Ralli Bros.

Barrowmore (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co., 54,000 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

Clenton (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

Ardaumhor (s) 1,750 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

Vigo (s) 625 cwt. cotton seed R. Khimji & Co.

FOR HULL OR MIDDLESBRO'.

Benlarig (s) 1,000 manganese ore K. Itlinger & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hartlepool (s) 10,000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros, 9,997 cwt. teel seed Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Port De Savona (s) 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 2,000 cwt. linseed C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Port De Savona (s) 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 50 bales cotton C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha Kaisha, 100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 1,425 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 1,150 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha, 300 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha, 100 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co., 200 bales cotton Bombay Co., 895 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 200 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 3,000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 1,900 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 200 bales cotton H. Surajmal & Co., 500 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 300 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

Penang Maru (s) 700 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

Novara (s) 300 bales cotton Sassoon J. David & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Saima (s) 2,247 cwt. blood manure J. P. Katgara.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Penang Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 100 tons steel hoops David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 500 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 1.

S. S. Saima from Bangkok Agents, F. F. Campbell & Co.—31 bundles raw silk, 4,912 bundles 71,861 pieces teak-wood, 2,517 pieces timber-wood other than teak.

S. S. Winamac from Adaban Agents, Shaw Wallace & Co.—859,000 Im. gallons liquid feul.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. A 10

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st February 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab and local in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.28in., Ambala 0.25in., and Delhi 0.16in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the southern half of the division and moderately or heavily clouded in the northern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in moderate to considerable excess; day temperature is also above normal except at Ambala and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in moderate or considerable excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally damper than usual in Rajputana. Night temperature has fallen but is still in excess except in upper Sind; day temperature is above normal in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess; day temperature is also above normal in Central India West but has fallen and become normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in excess in north Hyderabad and at Ahmednagar and Malegaon.

General Remarks. The depression has not changed much in position but has increased in intensity. It has determined nearly general rain in the east Punjab and local rain in the north Punjab. Its influence on the weather appears, however, to be more marked to-day in the submontane districts of the Punjab and the north-west Himalayas. Karachi reports squally weather and rough seas and a wind velocity of 22 miles per hours at 8 hours this morning.

A few showers are likely in the Punjab and possible in north Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 1st of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. total since November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st)	56.2	44.8	95	..	4.05	—3.44
Jask	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st)	69.9	60.1	45	..	4.12	2.07
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.0	50.4	77	..	0.13	—0.61
Rawalpindi	70.9	54.4	94	0.28	0.65	—3.34
Lahore	70.2	54.5	93	0.05	0.22	—1.33
Amritsar	78.1	54.4	78	0.08	0.18	..
Ambala	65.7	57.1	85	0.25	0.61	—1.92
Delhi	82.3	60.8	80	0.16	0.18	—1.50
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.2	61.2	68	..	0	—0.95
Mainpuri	86.6	58.3	69	..	0.01	—1.29
Jhansi	93.4	64.3	67	..	0.24	—0.83
Cawnpore	83.6	58.3	66	..	0.02	—1.11
Allahabad	84.1	56.8	65	..	0.14	—1.28
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	0	..
Karachi	76.1	65.8	69	..	0.18	—0.65
Ajmer	78.8	53.2	76	..	0.05	—0.79
Jaipore	85.0	53.4	84	..	0.11	—0.76
Kotah	91.0	62.8	72	..	0	—0.54
Mount Abu	61.8	48.4	82	..	0	—0.69
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.4	59.3	63	..	0	—0.23
Dwarka	78.6	71.7	57	..	0.19	0.07
Veraval	79.9	64.4	74	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	84.4	57.1	73	..	0	—0.33
Bhavnagar Para	91.4	58.8	75	..	0	—0.32
Surat	87.9	65.9	73	..	0	—0.24
Ahmedabad	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	0	..
Deesa	83.0	56.7	77	..	0	—0.32
Neemuch	85.9	57.8	71	..	0.06	—0.50
Indore	88.8	59.6	75	..	0.66	—0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.3	57.3	66	..	0.15	—1.35
Saugor	87.1	63.8	61	..	0.09	—1.45
Hoshangabad	89.5	59.6	70	..	0.12	—1.10
Khandwa	92.0	61.9	62	..	0.63	—0.31
Akola	93.4	61.4	47	..	1.72	0.27
Amroati	92.3	63.8	42	..	0.45	—0.98
Nagpur	92.1	59.7	53	..	0.16	—1.43
Chanda	92.5	59.2	59	..	0.62	—0.66
Raipur	89.0	61.6	59	..	0.33	—0.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.4	71.7	87	..	0.09	—0.45
Ratnagiri	85.1	71.1	63	..	0.81	0.14
Mormugao	84.3	71.9	..	..	0.94	—0.23
Karwar	84.2	67.0	90	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.4	60.6	55	..	0.16	—0.61
Ahmednagar	89.6	58.8	49	..	3.40	2.32
Poona	90.6	57.9	79	..	0.33	—0.74
Sholapur	93.0	63.3	45	..	1.27	—0.21
Bijapur	91.7	66.0	56	..	0.43	—0.77
Belgaum	87.6	57.8	59	..	1.70	—0.21
Ahmedabad	90.2	63.1	54	..	1.82	0.77
Nizamabad(Indore).	93.2	60.9	46	..	0.88	—0.55
Hyderabad	91.4	64.2	56	..	0.79	—0.49
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.6	70.6	76	..	8.17	4.82
Calicut	85.0	70.2	83	..	13.29	7.02
Cochin	87.9	69.9	68	..	8.84	0.29
Colombo	88.0	66.5	92	..	27.84	6.48
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.1	67.1	90	..	20.73	14.50
Bellary	93.0	64.4	33	..	7.28	5.09
Cuddapah	94.2	66.1	56	..	9.44	4.78
Madras	86.3	64.4	89	..	21.24	1.30
Bangalore	87.2	57.0	58	..	3.60	0.01
Coimbatore	91.2	59.2	64	..	6.76	1.81
Trichinopoly	90.4	65.4	84	..	12.73	4.57
Negapatam	.. ..	66.9	90	..	24.23	—4.22

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 31st January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.941	Inches.
Temperature of Air	77.5	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.7	,,
Dew point	70.7	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.800	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.8	,,
Maximum Temperature of Air	83.4	,,
Minimum do. do	72.3	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind do do.	207	Miles.

COMMERCIAL.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

One of our readers, says the "Economist," *à propos* of the articles which we are receiving from a neutral correspondent in Berlin, asks whether we can separate the wheat from the chaff, or the truth as it really is from the facts which are allowed to leave Germany for consumption abroad. Is it true, he asks, that Germany's position is really financially strong, because t'e population can almost sustain life on home-grown wheat, rye, pigs, etc., and because the payments made for war material are almost entirely to German manufacturers? Under these circumstances, can the German Government go on for ever running the country and the war on paper money? Now, after carefully reading Dr. Helfferich's speech and the supplementary information which has reached us, the answer we are inclined to give is that, theoretically, the Government of a country which is self-sustaining, with a population perfectly docile, could carry on war until nearly all the wealth and capital resources of the people have been exhausted. The result would be that at the end of the war the Government would have to decide whether the war debt, representing the whole capital and wealth of the country, should be confiscated, or whether it should be funded until surplus revenues became gradually available for paying interest to the subscribers. In the end, of course, an elaborately organised system of war finance like that of Germany must break down; though the greater the privation, the more restricted the war diet, the more complete and severe the siege which is caused on its land and sea frontiers, so much the less precipitous will be the progress of its monetary and banking embarrassments. Thus we see that when the siege was severest, from spring to autumn, the German currency, as indicated by its foreign exchanges, was at a 14 per cent. depreciation or less. We showed in the "Economist" how the blockade worked. Our observations received attention, and a more liberal treatment to neutrals (eloquently defended by Lord Robert Cecil last week) has accompanied a more scientific policy. Since the relaxation and since the opening of communications with Constantinople the German exchange has fallen heavily, simply because Germany is suffering from a redundant currency, which presses outwards, and lacks adequate gold and adequate exports to preserve its appearance in neutral countries. Moreover, in addition to the ever-accumulating war debt, she has to give support to Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, a very indigent train of dependents.

Mr. Montagu, Secretary of the Treasury, in an interview with the London correspondent of the New York "Tribune," pointed out that "on October 1st depreciation of the mark in terms of dollars was about 12 per cent.; now it is about 19 to 20 per cent. below par, while Germany's exchange in Amsterdam is more than 26 per cent. below par."

Apart from currency and the technicalities of debt creation, mobilisation of assets and money market, what is happening in Germany—and we cannot fail to see the same process at work in a less degree elsewhere—is the creation of a debt so gigantic that it takes on more and more the appearance of confiscation. From the standpoint of the future, the position of German finance is precarious, and will soon become almost hopeless. From that of the present and of carrying on the war, there may be no very serious difficulty as yet.

Let us turn to the war expenditure of Germany, on the principle that it is well to learn all you can both from and about your most formidable enemy. Dr. Helfferich, in introducing the new 10 milliard (£500 millions) credit vote in the Reichstag on December 14th, said:—

After 16 months of war our enemies still dream of crushing and breaking up Germany. We are all convinced that the war must be carried on until a permanent security for our empire is won. Your acceptance of this Vote will afford the world a new proof of our unshakeable determination to carry on the war to victory, and of the falsity of any other assumption.

The war credits hitherto voted amount to 30 milliards (£1,500 millions). In August I put the monthly cost of the war at two milliards (£100 millions) in round figures. There have been months in which even this total has been exceeded. But taken altogether the rise in comparison with the early months of the year 1915 is not so very great. Thus, despite the extension of the area of hostilities, the putting of new formations in the fields, the rising price of necessaries and raw materials, and the continual effort to complete our supply of war materials, we have succeeded in keeping within relatively narrow bounds the increase in the monthly cost of the war. You may conclude from this that every department concerned has been consciously directed by the need for the utmost economy. But there are limits to the strictest economy; we must consider our brave troops in the field. Never has a war made such almost superhuman demands of the soldier in the field. It is an elementary duty to make the conditions for our men as tolerable as possible. Therefore, we have to reckon with increasing costs. Since the last credit Vote four months have passed. The greater part of the milliards then voted have been spent. A farther vote is, therefore, necessary if the financial security of the war is not to be undesirably disturbed. The last loan not only covered the credits already taken, but provided resources over and above. The amount of the new Vote is again 10 milliards (£500 millions). This brings the total so far voted up to 40 milliards (£2.000 millions).

A useful commentary on this is afforded by a leading article in the "Frankfurter" of December 21st, in which it is pointed out that the German Imperial Debt before the war was not quite £250 millions, whereas the total new war debt is already £2,000 millions, which covers only the immediate war costs, leaving out the "gigantic sums" that will be required for pensions, allowances to disabled, renewal of material, &c. At 5 per cent. the debt charge on the new debt (without any allowance for sinking fund) will be 2.000 million marks, or £100 millions, whereas in the year 1913-14 the total revenue of the Empire was 3,194 million marks (£160 millions). "We have carried on the war so far by means of loans, without new taxation, whereas England has levied, or is about to levy, enormous new taxation." The "Frankfurter" urges that taxes should be imposed in Germany, but suggests that before any taxation likely to produce an adequate revenue can be imposed the whole basis of taxation must be reconsidered.

Our contemporary might have added that the German imperial revenue, being mainly dependent on Customs, is vastly below normal, and altogether we should think investors must be feeling that the credit of the German Empire is becoming decidedly suspicious. Evidently many German publicists realise that they are on the road to bankruptcy, and Dr. Helfferich tries to encourage them with assurances that Great Britain's banking power will go under first. It is best to take the most favourable estimates of Germany's staying power as a guide to our war policy. For the only sure way to win in the race of economic endurance is by severely economising, both in public and private, and by restricting our military efforts to fields where success would be decisive.

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them. B19

COPPER.

The closing weeks of the year have seen a renewal of the upward movement in copper, which has carried refined material to the highest figure seen since the boom days of 1907. The main feature has been the extraordinary war consumption in America, which seems to have wiped out all the available stocks of raw material there, while it was assisted in its latter stages by reports of enormous business concluded by the Allied Governments for export to Europe. Since the War broke out the bulk of the copper required by the Allies has been purchased by American manufacturers of brass and other war materials, acting on behalf of the British, French, and Russian Governments. There were reasons, with which we in this country are well acquainted, why so large a portion of our requirements had to be filled in North America, but the vigorous steps taken by the Ministry of Munitions to place this country upon a self-supporting basis in the matter of ammunition are now reaching the effective stage, and beginning with the New Year an ever-growing proportion of our requirements will be supplied from the plants which have been put up in all parts of the country. This will entail a very large increase in the exports of refined copper from America to Europe, and will at the same time involve a corresponding diminution in the volume of orders placed with United States factories. The copper buying on Government account has now swept the market completely off its feet in America, huge tonnages having apparently been contracted for, and the result is that copper shipments from the United States Atlantic ports to Europe should shortly begin to experience a considerable expansion. During the eleven months of which details are available, the figures show a very great reduction compared with 1914, but in this connection it is to be remembered that the exports of brass and brass goods have at the same time increased.

While no figures are available as to the actual consumption of copper for war purposes, it may be mentioned that an American authority recently expressed the opinion that it amounted to not much less than 35,000 to 40,000 tons a month. It is obvious that this much more than makes up for the cutting off of the German market, and there seems every ground for believing the stocks of copper available in the United States have been entirely dissipated. Leading producers have for months past been declaring that they were getting their books more and more crowded with orders, and it would appear now that producers of some of the favourite brands of Lake copper, a description of material which is in highest favour for the production of munition work, are completely sold out for the first three months of this year. There is no wonder in the circumstances that copper prices should have been advanced. Following upon the undue depression in "standard," a depression due in the first instance to the inability of holders here to ship material to America for refining purposes, and to the limited capacity available for the handling of the material available in this country there has been a sharp upward movement, which arose in part from the fact that "permits" have been issued for the despatch of good quantities to Italy, and it is now believed that, as far as possible, assistance will be given to our Allies in obtaining metal in this way. On the other hand, the stocks here have been reduced to such an extent that the position to be faced is at the moment distinctly disturbing, and it is imperative that there must be a greatly enlarged importation from the United States if copper users are to feel reasonably secure. The terrible state of congestion in shipping, and the inordinate delay in handling cargoes on this side when vessels do arrive, are largely responsible for the anxious statistical position, but steps will certainly have to be taken to enable works engaged upon munition orders to obtain their material promptly, and it is well that this fundamental truth should be grasped by some of those who are responsible for the proper equipment of our forces in the field. Unless more intelligence is shown in providing facilities for enabling works to be kept going than has hitherto been the case, many of the advantages to be derived from the production on a sufficient scale in this country of war munitions for our troops will be in danger of being nullified. We have lived too long now in an atmosphere of "wait and see" and "too late" to be in any mood to stand any further of this wretched departmental bungling with our national affairs, and what is very badly wanted is some heart-to-heart speaking from the nation to the Government. It is clear that it is only by strenuous insistence that the people who have hitherto mismanaged our affairs can be induced to wake up, and attend to the business which they are paid to perform. "The Statist."

THE WORLD'S GOLD.

Though gold is so essential a feature in the conduct of warfare, remarkably little is generally known respecting either the amount of this metal now available for the world's use or where and how it is produced, says the "Daily Telegraph."

It is vaguely recognised that the British Empire is the predominant gold producer of the world. As a matter of fact we produced in 1911 over 410 000 kilogrammes (each of 2¼lb.) of the precious metal as compared with only 306,000 kilogrammes for the rest of the world. appropriate to her perpetually bankrupt condition, Turkey is last on the list of gold-producing countries, with an output represented by one solitary kilogramme.

In 1914 it was estimated that the world's gold stock (exclusive of India and the East) amounted to £1 695 000 000—less than one year's cost of the war to Great Britain—there being an annual increase of approximately 3 per cent. For these and other equally interesting figures we are indebted to Sir Thomas Rose's "The Metallurgy of Gold," a welcome new edition of which classic treatise has just been published by Messrs. Griffin.

The technical side as apart from that dealing with statistics, is full of the most precise details as to the extraction of gold from its ores, especially in South Africa and is right up-to-date. It cannot fail to be exceedingly helpful to those who are taking part in attempts—particularly worth making just now, when we need all the gold possible—to improve the existing practice.

CO-OPERATION OF THE ENGINEER.

Progress in metallurgy, as Sir Thomas Rose reminds us, depends on the capacity of metallurgists to apply their knowledge of physical science and engineering to the problems presented to them, and in this they are aided by a full understanding of the causes of the phenomena which they observe.

The extraction of gold is an extremely scientific process, demanding the close co-operation of the engineer, chemist, and metallurgist; and the whole subject will be found in the book under review to be dealt with in a masterly fashion. The chapters on refining of gold and on assaying are such as one would expect from the pen of the Assayer of the Royal Mint, whilst of great interest is the discussion of the new electrolytic refining process.

ROBERTS-AUSTEN'S WORK.

The author of this justly-famed treatise was the successor at the Royal Mint of his old chief Sir William Roberts-Austen, K.C.B., F.R.S., for an invaluable account of whose epoch-making work for metallurgy and engineering we are indebted to Mr. Sydney W. Smith's meticulously-compiled volume, "Roberts-Austen: a Record of his Work" (also published by Messrs. Griffin). An acquaintance gained by a study of this book—the first to contain a complete record of all the scattered publications of Roberts-Austen—of the work and aims of this genius should "help the student to approach the study of metallurgy with stronger convictions of its worthiness as a subject for the application of his fullest energies."

But the teachings of Roberts-Austen were far from being directed only to the student. He took every opportunity of bringing home to metallurgists and engineers "the necessity for closer attention to the thermal and molecular changes in masses of metal in preparation for structural purposes." To his perseverance in this pioneer work is due, in no small measure, the access of the true scientific spirit to channels hitherto choked by empiricism Of these channels not all are yet clear, but they must be made so if we are to enjoy a complete industrial triumph after the war. A careful study of this record cannot but help the reader on the much-to-be-desired path.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan. 31st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	700
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	13,000
Mid Americans	7.82
Egyptians F. G. F.	11.25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Mar. 11.77
	July 12.14
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar. 11.50
..	July 12.04

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 31st

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Jan.	7.65	7.62
Jan.-Feb.	7.65	7.60
Feb.-March	7.62	7.48
March-April	7.59	7.47
April-May	7.56	7.44
May-June	7.53	7.41
June-July	7.49	7.37
July-Aug.	7.46	7.34
Aug.-Sept.	7.36	7.24
Sept.-Oct.	7.24	7.13
Oct.-Nov.	7.17	7.01
Nov.-Dec.	7.13	7.02
Dec.-Jan.	7.09	6.98
Jan.-Feb.	7.04	6.94

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Jan. 31st.

	To-day's prices.	Previous prices.
March	11.15	11.26
May	11.34	11.45
July	11.44	11.55

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 31st.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	5.70
" " Fully Good ..	5.85
" " Fine	6.00
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.14
" " Fully Good ..	6.28
" " Fine	6.43
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	6.20
" " " Fine ..	6.50
M.G. Broach, Good.. ..	7.35
" " Fully Good ..	7.50
" " Fine	7.65
M.G. Scinde, Good.. ..	5.70
" " Fully Good ..	5.85
" " Fine	6.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 31.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	40,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	50,000
Day's Exports to Continent	14,000
Futures at New York, March	11.72
Previous closing price	11.91
Futures at New York, July	12.06
Previous closing price	12.27
Spot Cotton at New York	11.80
Previous price	11.95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.75
Previous price	11.75
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, March	11.44
Previous price	11.70
Futures at New Orleans, July	11.94
Previous price	12.17
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¼
Demand Bills	4.76.10
Silver Commercial Bars	57 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 31st.

Bar Silver Spot	27⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advance owing to India buying steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	53/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	53/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅜
" " " " 6 "	5⅜
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 20,00,000	
Transfers Madras Rs. 1,00,000 @ ¼	5/32
Consols 2½ %	58⅞
Rupee Paper 3½%	53½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾
Government Securities 3%	69½
Previous Price	59
Previous Price	53½
Previous Price	80
Previous Price	69½
Ex :on London at Paris Francs	27.98
Previous Price	27.98

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 31st.

3½% 1925—1928	£89¾
Previous Prices	89⅝
4½% 1925—1945	£96 15/16
Previous Price	97

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Jan. 31st.

WHEAT.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,615,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Feb. Sellers.	69/3
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Mar. Seller.	66/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } March Sellers	70

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex Ship Pure Basis. Jan.-Feb. Nominal.	70
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Sellers.	85/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Sellers.	76/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan-Feb. Hull Value	14-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£115
Standard Copper G M.B.	£92
Copper Braziers	£127
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	65
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O.B. 4 % F O B. Liverpool	£26-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£ 5-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.	

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers.	2/11
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-March-Paid	2/11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTOTN.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 1.

The market to-day has ruled steady. Some business has been reported in March Akolas but the demand has been limited.

Ready cotton is in better demand.

We quote:—

F. G. Ben January 211.

Fine Akola January 248.

Good Broach April 277.

Messrs. PATEL BROS.' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	276	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	215	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Benzals	221	210 ..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	213	.. ..	"
M. G. Khandesh ..	228	216 ..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	263	.. ..	"
M. G. Nagpore	263	.. ..	"
M G Akola Khgm., ..	247	.. ..	"
Do. ..	249½	.. ..	May 1916

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion. D 12

M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam ..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee ..	..
H. G. Westerns ..	261 A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns ..	267 "
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..
M G. Broach ..	284 Mar. 1916

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 31st January, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
	232	220	212	..	Ready.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	218	210	..	1/25 March.
	..	..	..	..	Ready.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	212	204	..	1/25 March.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	212	..	..	Ready.
	..	227	215	..	1/25 March.
	..	227	215	..	Ready.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	242	..	Ready.
Barsee	..	..	265	..	Ready.
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	246	234	..	Ready.
	..	..	..	..	
Akola-Kghm.	..	248	240	..	Ready.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	248	240	..	1/25 March.
	..	251	243	..	1/25 May.
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	250	242	..	Ready.
	..	250	..	..	1/25 March.
Dhanangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	254	246	..	Ready.
	..	253	..	..	1/25 March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	258	250	..	Ready.
	..	256	..	..	1/25 March
Nagpore	..	264	256	..	Ready.
Kanpat (M.G.)	..	262	..	..	1/25 March
Wardhall'ghat (M.G.)	..	263	255	..	Ready.
	..	261	..	..	1/25 March
Broach (M.G.)	..	285	..	..	1/25 March
	..	284	..	276/7	1/25 April
Mathia (M.G.)	..	223	211	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	265	April/May
Sawdg. Dharwar	..	..	..	285	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	267	April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	259	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	287	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise started) "Jaitha Terms." ie.' inclusive of 8 annas per vale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 31st January 1916:—

Cotton	22,337 Bales.
Wheat	8,437 cwts
Linseed	2,560 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	173 "
Ginjellyseed	3,669 "
Groundnuts	7,027 "
Castorseed	3,757 "
Rice	4,538 "
Myrabollams	3,182 "
Cottonseed	18,922 "
Gram	12,657 "
Joowar	4,761 "
Barley	5,374 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Mar.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. Mar.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	193¾
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141½
Do. Shanghai	192¼
Do. Yokohama	153.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-12-0
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-6-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-8-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 1.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept very firm to-day and a hardening tendency was noticed in almost all shares.

Tata Iron and Steel shares displayed considerable activity and a smart rise of about Rs. 10 was recorded in Deferred shares.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids stood in demand at Rs. 478 3/8.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 436½, Standards to Rs. 1,047½, Madhavji to Rs. 1,317½, Centrals to Rs. 2,007½ and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,505.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 227½, Crescent to Rs. 106½ and Indore-Malwas to Rs. 240.

Indian Dyeing and Bleachings changed hands at Rs. 145.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 880.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 218.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 111½.

Deferred opened at Rs. 285, moved up to Rs. 295 but closed at Rs. 293.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,500.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares changed hands at Rs. 18.

Sialkot Narowal Railway shares were placed at Rs. 105½.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 221½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 81¾.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 95½ (long-dated).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Feb. 1.

At yesterday's Share Market, the market for jute mill shares opened quiet but steady with business extremely dull, shewing no improvement at close when prices generally were slightly easier. A small business was done in coal shares in investment stocks, the prices of which were well maintained. There was some inquiry for tea shares but only a small business resulted, these securities being very well held. There was more doing in miscellaneous section. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11-8; Bengal 764, 765; Bhuskajuri 16-12; Jumori 4; Kuardi 13-4; Minto 31 x. d.; New Beerbhoon 45-4, 45-8; Ranegunge 29-8, 29-12; Seebpore 34-8 p; 35-4 p.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 321, 322; Barnagore (ord) 84-8, 85, 83, s.l.; Budge Budge (pref) 119, 120; Empire (ord) 24-4, 24-8; Hooghly (pref) 13-8; Howrah (ord) 206; Kamarhatty (ord) 331, 328, 326-8; Kanknarrah (ord) 430, 431; Lawrence (ord) 205, 206 x. d. Lawrence (pref) 113-8 x. d.; Standard (ord) 262 x. d.

Tea:—Bishnauth 28-12 29; Roopacherra 27.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (ord) 291 x d.; Bengal Assam Steam 191, 192 p; Bowreah Cotton (pref) 87, 87-8; Dalbhoom Gold 15, 15-4; Gouripore Jute 5 per cent. (deb) har; Howrah Oil 21-8, 21-12; India General (pref) 132-8; Kamarhatty Jute 5½ per cent. (deb) 104-8; Ryam Sugar 12; Sara Serajganj Railway 97 x. d.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 82-8 to Rs. 82-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 82-14 to 83.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 13st Jan. 1916, as compared with the statement of 30th Jan. 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	30th Jan. 1915 Rs.	31st Jan. 1916. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs 33 lacs. Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund..	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.,..	49,28,000	52,11,000
Sundries	97,000	81,000
Total Rs.	66 25,000	68,92,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ..	19,80,000	26,75,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	26,21,000	17,90,000
Local Bills Discounted ..	64,000	2,17,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	25,000	26,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered		1,19,000
Sundries	41,000	41,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc. ..	18,94,000	20,24,000
Total Rs.....	66,25,000	68,92,000

PUNJAB COTTON CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

Although the cotton crop was poor this year in this province, it is gratifying to note the successful results of introduction of American cotton in the Canal Colonies

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 1st February 1916 was 30.124 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	1	m 8 59	25 7	1	m 3 32	20 5
		10 29a	28 9		3 16a	15 6
Wed.	2	m 10 3	26 6	2	m 4 23	19 2
		11 3a	29 9		4 9a	14 11
Thur.	3	m 10 56	27 6	3	m 5 7	17 11
		11 43a	30 4		4 56a	14 7
Fri.	4	m 11 44	28 2	4	m 5 48	16 10
					5 40a	14 7
Sat.	5	m 0 21	30 6	5	m 6 28	16 1
		0 29a	28 6		6 22a	15 1
Sun.	6	m 0 57	30 3	6	m 7 7	15 0
		1 12a	28 4		7 2a	16 0
Mon.	7	m 1 31	29 7	7	m 7 45	15 10
		1 55a	27 10		7 40a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 1 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 31m.
" 2 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 32m.
" 3 (Thursday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 32m.
" 4 (Friday)	" 7h. 12m.	" 6h. 33m.
" 5 (Saturday)	" 7h. 12m.	" 6h. 34m.
" 6 (Sunday)	" 7h. 12m.	" 6h. 34m.
" 7 (Monday)	" 7h. 11m.	" 6h. 35m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916	January 28d. 6h.	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	"	February 3d. 9h.	35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	"	" 11d. 3h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	"	" 19d. 7h.	58-6m. a.m.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and Manufacturing Opticians.

MANUFACTURERS and SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the Invisible bi-focal "KRYPTOK" one-piece lens

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, uphos, amber, blue, etc.,

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION,

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

EYES GHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experiences in sight testing refinoscopically. Hold exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBA.

opp. Govt. Telegraph office, FORT

Public speakers and singers like Zymole Trokeys because when the voice begins to get "foggy", one dissolved in the mouth will restore the natural conditions. B18

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Lord and Lady Willingdon leave on tour to Kathiawar.
Opera House, "A Message from Mars." 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Bandmann Opera Co., "The Man Who Stayed at Home," at 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 4.

P. and O. Steamer Mongolia with English Mails due at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 5.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood "At Home" to members of Bombay Y. M. C. A., Sir Mangaldas Mansions, Girgaum, 5 to 7 p.m.
Mahaluxmi Races. Tenth Extra Meeting.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., "The Spender." 9-30, The Bandmann Opera Co.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Feb. 2.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending February 5th:—

Sergeant E. G. Pearson and Corporal W. T. Nash.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts from 7-15 a.m.

Parade.—"A" and "B" Troops parade today Wednesday the 2nd Inst. is cancelled on account of Embarkation duty as per circular.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, 2nd Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 2.

15. Range.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

To-day Wednesday 2nd Inst. "B" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Thursday 3rd Inst. "F" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

The Range will be closed after the 3rd Inst. until further orders, but Officers Commanding Coys. having any men left to complete musketry should apply to Head-Quarters for a special day to be allotted to them.

16. Billets.—"A" "E" "J" Coys. will proceed to billets under company arrangements on Friday February 4th. No men must travel without tickets, which will be issued by Officers Commanding Coys.

The advance party detailed to prepare billets will parade at Head-Quarters at 8 a.m. Friday February 4th. One day's cooked rations will be carried.

17. Inspection.—The Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade will take place on Saturday afternoon March 25th.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Capt. Newman Taylor, Commanding.

Feb. 1.

No. 39—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 30th January, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

No. 40—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—

Wednesday, 2nd instant, at 7 a.m., 10in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

Saturday, 5th instant, at 7 a.m., 10in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

No. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

No. 44—Parades.

Wednesday, 2nd instant, at 8 a.m., Factory Section.

Friday, 4th instant, at 4-45 p.m., Battery Drill.

Sunday, 6th instant, at 8 a.m., Arsenal Section.

No. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

No. 45—Parades.

Sunday, 6th instant, at 9-15 a.m., Rifle Drill.

Sunday, 6th instant, at 10 a.m., Section Gun Drill.

Sunday, 6th instant, at 11 a.m., Lecture.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 46—Parades.

The E. E. Company will parade on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, at Apollo Bunder, at 6-15 p.m., for Defence Light Manning.

No. 47—Instructional Staff.

C. S. M. I., W. C. Moreg took over the duties of A/S.M. from the forenoon of the 1st February, 1916, vice C.S.M.I., C. D. Letington.

No. 48—Leave.

Sapper T. Long is granted one month's leave from 26-1-16.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieutenant,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Esplanade Band Stand, this evening, from 6 to 7-45 o'clock:—

March—A Bunch of Roses ..... Chapi
Overture—La Lyre D'Or ..... Hermann
Valse—The Druid's Prayers ..... Davson
Selection—The Dollar Princess ..... Fall
Barcarelle from Serenata—Les Contes D'Hoffmann ..... Offenbach
Barcarelle from Serenata—I Studenti ..... Bucalossi
Valse—Santiago ..... Corbin
Ballet Music—William Tell ..... Rossini
Two Step—I'll Dance Till The Sun Breaks Through ..... Joyce

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March—Steadfast True ..... Teike
Overture—Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Valse—Chanson de Mon Coeur ..... Joyce
Selection—Les Contes D'Hoffman ... Offenbach
Serenade—Sizlietta ..... Blon
Melodies from—The Marriage Market ..... Jacobi
Two Step—Get Out and Get Under ..... Abrahms

KHOJA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The patients that were treated in this Dispensary last month were as under:—Women 862, children 258. Total 1,120.

S. S. CITY OF EXETER.

The steamer City of Exeter, Commander J. R. Rae, which left Liverpool on the 8th ultimo, is due to arrive here about 9 a.m. today with the following passengers:—

Mr A E Abbey, Miss G M Edge, Mr and Mrs E H Keelan, child and infant, Mr and Mrs E R Leefe, Mr G N Mather, Miss C Stanyon, Mr I Singh, Miss H F E Veale, Mr Vidalis, Mr W H Khan.

CONCERT AT THE GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

Mrs. C. Saraswatibai, the well-known musician of Southern India, gave a concert of vocal music in the hall of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, in aid of the building fund of the Vidyalaya on Sunday last. The concert was a great success and added Rs. 935 to the fund. The music was much appreciated by the audience and Mrs. Saraswatibai has laid the Vidyalaya under deep obligation by giving the concert.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Harga Hada, aged about 25.

It appeared that a sling with three bags came down on some labourers who were engaged in receiving and stacking bags of sugar at a godown in the Alexandra Dock on Monday. After two of the bags had been removed from it, the sling broke and the bag fell on the deceased who died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as members of the Managing Committee for the current year:—Mr. Madhavji Virji, Solicitor, President; Mr. Jethabhoy Valji, Vice-President; Mr. Premji Chatrabhuj, Secretary; Mr. Dharamsey Jeram Purecha, Assistant Secretary; Mr. Mulji Ranchhod Ved, Secretary of the Vidyotejak Fund; Mr. Jethalal Champsey Sampat, Assistant Secretary; Mr. Tulsidas Jeram Lilani, Treasurer; Mr. Vallabhdas Jethabhoy, Assistant Treasurer; Mr. Wasanji Thakarsey Halai and Mr. Karsandas Goculdas Muniru, General Treasurers; Mr. Jivandas Mathuradas Sorey, General Manager.

The following members of the Managing Committee have also been elected:—

Mr. Damoder Ravji, Mr. Lakhmidas Ravji Tairsey, Mr. Padamsinh Narsinh, Mr. Narandas Purshottam, Mr. Damoder Soondardas, Mr. Maganmal A. Kikla, Mr. Virji Jivandas, Mr. Govindji Meghji, Mr. Vithaldas Vassanji Jerajani, Mr. Dwarkadas Ravji, Mr. Vasanji M. Damoder, Mr. Vijaysinh Govindji Purecha.

Auditors:—Mr. Devji Waghji Korji and Mr. Mulraj G. Nensey.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales 6,000
Total Imports 13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
February	7.45	
Feb.-Mar.	7.40	—8
Mar.-Apl.	7.38	
Apl.-May	7.35	—9
May-June	7.32	
June-July	7.29	—8
July-Aug.	7.26	
Aug.-Sept.	7.17	—7
Sept.-Oct.	7.06	
Oct.-Nov.	7.02	
Nov.-Dec.	6.97	—5
Dec.-Jan.	6.93	
Jan.-Feb.	6.89	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SOLICITORS AND HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It surprised me much to read in today's issue of "The Chronicle" the letter under the signature of "Lex." In my opinion neither a briefless barrister nor a solicitor is a fit person for the post mentioned in the letter of "Lex". The best man for the said post is, I think, the present Head Assistant to the Prothonotary. The appointment of a briefless barrister in preference to him is out of question and a successful solicitor I am sure would not care to exchange his vast income for a small salary regulated by the C.S.R. The present Chief Justice who wants efficient workers will not, in my opinion, fill such or other posts on the Original Side of the High Court by selection of persons from outside the experienced staff of the Office.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

Mazagon, 1st Feb. 1916.

RUSSIAN AMAZONS.

Many well authenticated stories are published of women serving in the Russian Army. The most extraordinary one is that of 12 Moscow school girls who at the beginning of the war purchased uniforms, boarded a troop train and reached Lemberg, where the soldiers welcomed them as comrades and concealed their identity. Finally the Officers heard the story, and an order was issued to send them back. They, however, pleaded to be allowed to remain, and offered to get their hair cut. Their Regiment passed over the Carpathians, the girls sharing all the horrors of the winter fight. It is admitted that sometimes they blubbered when German shells fell thick, but then even men were afraid. One girl, aged 15 years, was killed by a shell, and others were wounded. One was made a Corporal and decorated with the Cross of St. George. These girls were finally persuaded to leave the firing line and were sent as nurses in hospitals.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"THE ONLY GIRL" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

We cannot think that the piece, with which the Bandmann Opera Company opened their new season at the Excelsior Theatre last night was very well chosen out of a repertoire which seems to include nearly every recent London success in comedy, musical comedy and farce. For "The Only Girl," in spite of some amusing moments is, on the whole, a poor thing. Whether it should be described as comedy, musical comedy or farce we are unable to say. It has no pretensions to any character as a musical piece. It is interspersed with a few songs and one or two concerted numbers but they are of the class, with one exception, that any hack composer, doing ghost work, could turn out as a pieman makes pies, and the play would be just as good, or just as silly, without them. The exception is quite a clever quartette in the Gilbert and Sullivan style, sung by four husbands who are just finding out that married life is not all that they hoped for and that their wives are something of a trial. But this appears to have been an accident, as there is nothing else in the piece in the same class and an attempt to repeat it later on in a quartette for the wives is a lamentable failure.

As usual with this class of play the main plot, if plot it can be called, is quite fatuous and might well have been dispensed with. The sentimental philanderings of Ruth Wilson, who, we suppose, is "The only girl" and Alan Kiworth her lover are a bore. It is the incidentals and the characters who seem to come into the play as an afterthought, who provide such attraction as it possesses. In the second act there is a really funny scene, in which the three benedicts and their wives meet for the first time in the flat of a batchelor friend, and fall out with another over the question of the alleged dyed hair of one of them. This is very cleverly done, and, if the whole of the three acts had been up to this standard, we should have had quite a brilliant comedy instead of a thing of patches with long intervals of dulness.

However one need not dwell on the silliness of the play. It is pleasanter to talk about the Company. That they managed to keep the audience, which filled the house in every part, in good humour throughout the evening is a high tribute to their excellent qualities and a splendid promise of the good times that are in store, when they come to the performance of the better pieces. Miss Phyllis Ashwell, Miss Dorothea Temple and Miss Mary Linley as the three brides and Mr. Johnny Osborne, Mr. Edward Granby and Mr. Compton Coutts as their husbands were excellent and there was no dullness while they were on the stage. Each of these characters was quite a brilliant study in itself. Mr. Leyland Hodgson, who we know as a most attractive actor and singer, had a poor sort of part to act and nothing to sing Miss Marjorie Manners did as much with the part of Ruth Wilson as was perhaps possible and she had the sympathies of the audience in more senses than one. For the rest,—they consisted mostly of chorus girls,—Miss Betty Lindley's fascinating personality did a great deal to keep things going, and her appearance in the first act in a most attractive scarlet and white costume was a reward for a great deal of the patience that one was forced to exercise. There were also the three Miss Rosslyns, who have lost none of their *verve* and charm.

To-night we are to have "The Man Who Stayed at Home." The play, the public may be reminded, begins at 9-30, and the people who come late, and disturb the rest of the audience who take the trouble to be there in time, are a general nuisance.

INTERNED TURK ESCAPES.

The Bengal Criminal Investigation Department are on the look out for a Turk named Mahomed Effendi who has escaped from the Bankura jail where he was interned under the Defence Act. Shortly after the outbreak of war Effendi reported to the Howrah Railway Police that he had been the victim of a running train theft, and had lost property valued at Rs. 20,000. He had stated to the police that he had been a Turkish military officer during the Balkan war and had been awarded several medals. The police ascertained that the medals were made to order and that his report was false. He was charged with giving false information and was sentenced to imprisonment. It was subsequently found out that during his imprisonment he attempted to tamper with the loyalty of the prisoners in the Howrah jail. After his release he was interned in Bankura jail. By his polite manners he managed to ingratiate himself with some of the warders and secured their confidence. Finally he succeeded in hoodwinking them and escaped.

With reference to the fire at Fillis Circus at Moulmein on Sunday the report shows that the circus tent and everything else, except the animals, was burnt. The circus, after a brief season there, were expected to perform at Thaton, Pegu, and return to Rangoon.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE LAND OF PROMISE."

The Howitt-Phillips Company have been starting ten minutes later than the advertised time for two nights in order to humour the bad Bombay habit of arriving after a show has started. Last night when "The Land of Promise" was staged, the curtain rose promptly and half the audience was in the foyer. Perhaps this will teach those who really wish to see a play a useful lesson.

The story is not complicated. Norah Marsh, a lady's companion who has wasted the best ten years of her life in a service for which she is not rewarded, joins her married brother in Canada. Edward's wife, who had been a waitress, is so insulting that in desperation Norah accepts Frank Taylor's offer to be his drudge and she believes that she is only wanted to do the hard work and not play the wife. After a dramatic scene however, the pair fall in love, and we get an ideally happy ending.

Miss Gertrude Godart was excellent as Norah Marsh, portraying in turn the disappointed, the baited, the ill-treated and the loving woman. As Gertrude, her brother's wife, Miss Beryl Barraclough revealed quite a new side to her stage character. That is to say, she was in a part entirely unlike those of the previous nights and quite excelled herself. Mr. Jack Elegart was Norah's brother Edward, and he, too, was seen to even better advantage than in the first two plays. Mr. Charles Howitt's characterisation of Frank Taylor, could hardly be criticised as far as Act 2 was concerned because many of his lines could not be heard. In Act 3, however, he was really good, and had the valuable assistance of Miss Godart at her best.

On the whole "The Land of Promise" is the best play the Howitt-Phillips Company have yet staged, and the real western atmosphere was strong throughout.

To-night "A Message from Mars" is to be staged. It should draw a large house, for it is just the type of play this talented company can best tackle.

CINEMA AT OPERA HOUSE.

At 6-45 each evening the usual cinematograph performance is being given and the new week's programme, which opened on Sunday night, is quite up to the standard. "The Marble Heart" is an unusual drama which combines the ancient with the modern. Mr. King Baggott plays the artist who dreams that he lives in the days of Alcibiades. The adventures he meets with in these days should have been warning to him, especially when, in his ordinary life later on he recognises the people whom he met in the dream. But he falls in love with the wrong woman, and it is only at the very finish that he does the right thing, which fate had so clearly pointed out to him. The ancient scenes and costumes, the introduction of Diogenes and all the acting combine to make this a film well worth seeing. There are two comedies and the current Pathe Gazette in the programme also.

ST. PAUL'S BAND, BANDRA.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

On Sunday last St. Paul's Band, Bandra, celebrated its Silver Jubilee. The Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, where the Thanksgiving Services were held, was beautifully decorated, particularly the high Altar where the Blessed Sacrament was exposed for adoration. The St. Aloysius School premises, where the guests were entertained, were heavily hung with flags, buntings, Chinese and Jubilee lanterns, the whole giving an impressive appearance. Inside the hall, in the centre, was exhibited a large Union Jack, testifying loyalty to his Imperial Majesty our beloved King-Emperor and above it was inscribed "St. Paul's Band's Silver Jubilee" in very artistic letters.

During Divine Services the Rev. J. A. Gomes, Vicar of Kandivli, preached a short but instructive sermon. After the conclusion of Divine Service the guests repaired to the school where Mr. T. De'-Mello requested Mr. Robert Consecao, on behalf of the Band, to take the chair after which the Secretary Mr. Antony Quadros read the report. Mr. Consecao then delivered a short speech commenting upon the report, pointing out how music was necessary to give harmony and effect to the solemnity of any occasion, and that without it most of the beauty was obscured. The St. Paul's Band, he said, filled this want in Bandra and he congratulated the members on their success and asked the guests to help them by engaging them when required so that the Band may continue its useful work and be able to celebrate its Golden Jubilee with still a better record.

Then followed the toasts of the Pope, the King-Emperor the Band and the guests with speeches by Mr. Paul Gonsalves, B.A., Mr. Peter De'Souza the local pleader and others who spoke on music and its usefulness and thanked the members of the Band for the free tuition they were imparting to the young lads also for play on church occasions free or at a nominal charge. Messrs. B. V. Gomes and F. Gomes are to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements made for the occasion. During the intervals the Band played Church Music and the function terminated by wishing the Band "Ad Multos Annos" and the playing of the National Anthem.

It is notified that the Indian Banking Company Ltd., Lahore, has gone into voluntary liquidation.

Three Oriya students of Puri Zilla School were arrested on charge of possessing and translating into Oriya the proscribed book "Desher Kotha" in Bengali. The Police let off all the three students with a warning and the school authorities fined two boys Rs. 20 each and expelled the third boy.

BOMBAY TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES FOR ADDITIONAL RACE.

(To be run on Saturday, 5th February 1916.)

Entries closed at 4 p.m., on Tuesday, 1st February, 1916.

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Bonaparte, 13-3, Rs. 600.
Mr. Ahmed Dawod's g a h Paris, 13-2½, Rs. 500.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' br a h Portugal, 14-0, Rs. 500.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Lottery, 13-3½, Rs. 500
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Diamonds, 13-3, Rs. 600.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Cheap Jack, 13-2, Rs. 500.
Mr. Joova Nasir's br a h Milos, 13-3, Rs. 500.
Mr. Abdoola Mahomed's g a h Quick Fire, 13-1½, Rs. 500.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Kenneth, 13-3½, Rs. 500.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Macedonia, 13-3½, Rs. 500.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed and Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Vigilant, 13-1, Rs. 800.
Mr. Albert's g a h Wheeler, 13-3, Rs. 500.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2, Rs. 800.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Manora, 13-2½, Rs. 500.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Rustom, 13-2½, Rs. 500.
Mr. Heath's b a h Silver Ring, 14-0, Rs. 500.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and Kasim Husen's b a h Neptune, 13-3, Rs. 600.
Mr. Saif bin Jassim's g a h Royal Prince, 13-3, Rs. 500.
Mr. P. Stewart's g a h Speculation, 13-1, Rs. 800.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's b a h Anveri, 13-3½, Rs. 500.
Mr. Buder bin Abood's ch a h Aberdeen, 13-3½, Rs. 600.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Taiseer, 13-3, Rs. 700.
Messrs. Sassoon and Silas Ezekiel's g a h Field Marshal, 13-1½, Rs. 500

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

There was another game played yesterday which attracted a good deal of attention and ended in something of a surprise.

In spite of a fairly substantial handicap, it was thought that Jackson and Froom would be too strong for Clarke and Grey. They cannot be said to have been in the best of form, whereas the others put in some play above the standard of their handicap. Clarke in particular frequently lobbed cleverly and he and his partner, though not always successful, often enough placed between their opponents. Jackson and Froom volleyed well when running up, but the latter was not very accurate in his swinging long shots.

In the first set, Clarke and Grey soon settled down in the lead and won by a big margin, but in the second five-all was called before they won.

Result:—

Clarke and Rev. Grey, +15—2, beat Jackson and Froom, —3—6; 6—3, 7—5.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of yesterday's games in the above tournament:—

The game between R. D. Karve and K. R. Gunjikar v. Bhagwanji Murarji and D. A. Shete (6—0, 11—11) remained unfinished and will be replayed on Thursday evening.

T. H. Pruce and Gunter defeated C. Gonsalves and D'Monte, 6—1, 6—2.

The following games are down for decision this evening:—

V. V. Bhadkamker and R. A. Wagle (holders) v. T. M. Rungachari and Y. B. Wassoodev.

J. K. Shaw and A. Fido v. J. B. Albuquerque and A. Sequiera.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday being the anniversary day of the Elphinstone High School Cricket, a friendly match was played between the past and the present students of the school resulting in a win for the latter by 18 runs. The Old Boys' Team was captained by Dr. H. D. Kanga, while the latter was captained by Mr. Nagaporewala, the Cricket-coach of the School.

The Old Boys' Team though superior in every respect, was dismissed for a meagre total of 92 owing to the effective bowling of Jayram and I. D. Merchant who captured 6 and 4 wickets respectively. The latter bowler disloged Dr. H. D. Kanga when it had but only scored 5 runs.

The following are the scores for the two teams:

OLD BOYS' TEAM.

H. D. Kanga, (Captain).	5
Paradeshi	0
Shaikh	4
Umrigar	2
Dick	4
Pochkhanawala	8
Desai	8
Modi	25
Madon	4
Mehta	0
Rawalkar	0
Sayani	1
Extras	31
Total	92

SCHOOL TEAM.

Nagaporewala, (Captain).	18
G. R. Bhosle	3
R. G. Jayakar	6
I. D. Merchant	0
Bhinadiwala	0
Bham	7
A. G. Mulgaonkar	29
Jayaram	4
R. M. Jayakar	8
D. G. Nadkarni	2
M. R. Merchant	18
B. T. Merchant	2
Extras	13
Total	110.

With effect from March 1st Mr. A. E. Hurst, Assistant Principal, Serampore Weaving Institute, whose services have been permanently placed at the disposal of the Burma Government, will take up the appointment as the Brincipal, Amarapura Weaving Institute.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

DEFEAT OF BURNLEY.

LEAGUE TABLES.

Chelsea found Croydon Common tougher opponents than was expected, and the home team was somewhat unlucky not to score, but it was clear that the better-class side gained the major points. Millwall was not called upon to meet the full strength of the Arsenal, but the visitors to New Cross, helped by the strong wind in the first half, held their own until after the change of ends, subsequent to which Millwall scored thrice without reply. Millwall now has an average of exactly two goals to one for the nineteen matches played, but this, good as it is, compares very unfavourably with Chelsea's extraordinary average, which works out at nearer four goals than three to one per match.

Fulham, despite its unexpected reverse at Craven Cottage, still figures third on the list, for, with the same agregate of points as the Arsenal, it has a superior goal record. For the same reason West Ham United is in front of Tottenham Hotspur. both these clubs having regisered 20 points. Brentford, once so prominent is now in the second half of the table, and Watford, which defeated the West Middlesex club is now well away from the bottom of the list and hard on the heels of Brentford.

During Mail week the Queen's Park Rangers had two successes, scoring eight goals as against two by their opponents; but they hold anything but an enviable position. Their victory over the Crystal Palace team yesterday was well deserved, though the margin of five goals to one in their favour rather flatters them. As a matter of fact the visitors, though weakly represented, played a very plucky losing game, and with a touch of good fortune, should have scored more than once.

A MARCHING ORDER.

It is very regrettable that such unseemly conduct should take place as that which warranted the referee at Homerton in ordering off a player of each side. It does not matter in the least who is the personalty involved in such irregularities; the punishment should be severe. In these times there ought to be no question of foul tactics, and if they are resorted to the Football Association should adopt strong repressive measures.

Two matches in the Midland Section of the League, and one in the Lancashire Section, had to be abandoned owing to the gale which prevailed practically all over the country. There was no score at Bradford, where the City team should have decided its match with Grimsby Town, but at Barnsley the home club had scored one goal against Sheffield Wednesday, while Oldham Athletic was one goal up against Everton when a halt was called.

Notts Forest, though playing on its own ground, failed to beat Bradford, the game being goalless, but the Forest has a substantial lead over Sheffield United—its nearest rival—which also could do no better than draw. Notts County dividing two goals, and, consequently, two points. Leicester Fosse beat the luckless Derby County team by two clear goals, and is now in fourth place with a point more than Notts County, though the latter has a slightly better goal average.

Burnley, the top club of the Lancashire Section, suffered defeat by three clear goals at Bury, and as Stockport County won at Rochdale and Manchester City lost to Blackpool the County team takes second place by virtue of a superior goal average to that of the City. Preston North End surprised Liverpool by winning at Anfield by 2 goals to 0, but, even so, the once-famous Preston club can only boast of eight points as the result of eighteen matches.

LONDON COMBINATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agt.	Pts.
Chelsea	19.	15.	2.	2.	59.	16.	32
Millwall	19.	11.	4.	4.	42.	21.	26
Fulham	19.	10.	7.	2.	42.	33.	22
Arsenal	19.	9.	6.	4.	37.	26.	22
West Ham United	19.	8.	7.	4.	39.	33.	20
Tottenham Hotspur	19.	7.	6.	6.	34.	32.	20
Brentford	19.	6.	8.	5.	31.	25.	17
Watford	19.	8.	11.	0.	35.	39.	16
Queen's Park R.	19.	7.	10.	2.	25.	36.	16
Crystal Palace	19.	7.	11.	1.	29.	50.	15
Clapton Orient	19.	4.	11.	4.	19.	40.	12
Croydon Common	19.	3.	12.	4.	20.	41.	10

THE LEAGUE.

MIDLAND SECTION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agt.	Pt.
Notts Forest	18.	12.	2.	4.	37.	14.	28
Sheffield United	18.	9.	5.	4.	40.	28.	22
Burnley	17.	10.	6.	1.	34.	34.	21
Leicester Fosse	18.	9.	6.	3.	31.	24.	21
Notts County	18.	8.	6.	4.	32.	23.	20
Leeds City	18.	7.	7.	4.	30.	29.	18
Huddersfield	18.	7.	7.	4.	26.	26.	18
Lincoln City	18.	8.	9.	1.	33.	42.	17
Sheffield Wed	17.	7.	8.	2.	29.	27.	16
Bradford City	17.	6.	8.	3.	16.	24.	15
Bradford	18.	6.	9.	3.	30.	32.	15
Hull City	18.	6.	9.	3.	28.	35.	15
Grimsby Town	17.	4.	9.	4.	21.	34.	12
Derby County	18.	4.	12.	2.	27.	52.	10

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dn.	For.	Agt.	Pts.
Burnley	18.	10.	4.	4.	50.	27.	24
Stockport County	18.	10.	5.	3.	32.	21.	23
Manchester City	18.	10.	5.	3.	33.	23.	23
Everton	17.	11.	6.	0.	45.	30.	22
Blackpool	18.	9.	7.	2.	37.	32.	20
Stoke	18.	8.	6.	4.	30.	29.	20
Southport Central	18.	7.	7.	4.	31.	23.	18
Liverpool	18.	6.	6.	6.	34.	32.	18
Bury	18.	8.	8.	2.	33.	35.	18
Oldham	17.	7.	7.	3.	29.	33.	17
Manchester United	18.	6.	7.	5.	27.	30.	17
Rochdale	18.	4.	10.	4.	21.	37.	12
Bolton Wanderers	18.	4.	12.	2.	28.	51.	10
Preston North End	18.	3.	13.	2.	18.	45.	8

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	—Goals—						
	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agst.	Ptd
Celtic	19.	15.	3.	1.	54.	16.	31
Hearts	20.	13.	5.	2.	41.	21.	28
Rangers	17.	13.	3.	1.	44.	16.	27
Morton	20.	12.	5.	3.	51.	25.	27
Partick This le	19.	10.	4.	5.	31.	18.	25
Hamilton A	20.	12.	7.	1.	43.	31.	25
Motherwell	21.	9.	7.	5.	38.	35.	23
Aberdeen	21.	7.	6.	8.	32.	35.	22
Dundee	20.	9.	9.	2.	26.	26.	20
Kilmarnock	20.	6.	7.	7.	24.	23.	19
Ayr United	19.	6.	7.	6.	26.	27.	18
Dumbarton	20.	6.	8.	6.	26.	36.	18
St. Mirren	20.	8.	11.	1.	27.	34.	17
Airdrieonians	20.	6.	9.	5.	27.	41.	17
Queen's Park	20.	6.	10.	4.	28.	58.	16
Clyde	19.	6.	10.	3.	23.	37.	15
Falkirk	21.	4.	11.	6.	19.	34.	14
Third Lanark	20.	3.	9.	8.	15.	25.	14
Hibernians	20.	3.	12.	5.	18.	36.	1
Bath Rovers	20.	2.	13.	5.	10.	31.	

FIAT MOTOR CARS

Specially designed and built to answer the present needs of a reliable and efficient means of transport.

UNEQUALLED FOR ALL COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

Used as

TRANSPORT WAGONS, VANS, LORRIES, CHAR-A-BANCS, AMBULANCE CARS,

Etc., Etc.

Full particulars on request to the

Sole Agents,

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

Elphinstone Circle. BOMBAY. Garage: Apollo Bunder.

THE

KATNI CEMENT

&

INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd.

Works: Katni, C.P.

Manufacturers of

*"CASTLE" Brand

INDIAN PORTLAND CEMENT.

Quality Guaranteed over British Standard Specification.

Send orders and enquiries to

C. MACDONALD & Co.,

AGENTS

Cox's Building, Hornby Road:

BOMBAY.

NOTE:—We find that some German Manufacturers imported Cement to India under the name of "Peacock" brand and we therefore decided to market our production as "CASTLE" brand.

There will be no difference in the quality of our cement and the present high standard will continue to be maintained.

SAKURA

CHERRY BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.

Sold everywhere and supplied to Railways, executive Engineers, and prominent Contractors Apply to Sub Agents:—

Messrs. DAWOODALLY & CO

Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY

Sole Agent:—T. HARA,

P. O. Box 374. Bombay.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from

A visit will pay you.

DANN & Co.

Tailors and Outfitters,

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel.

"SCANDINAVIA" COTTON BELTING

STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN LEATHER.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.

PYDOWNIE,

BOMBAY.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	Page.
Balkan Ambitions	6
Social Service in Bombay	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Bombay Corporation	8
Royal Opera House	5
GENERAL NEWS	
Casualty Lists	8
The Fleet in 1915	10
A PAGE FOR THE HOME	11
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	9
CORRESPONDENCE	5 & 8
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, February, 2, 1916.

BALKAN AMBITIONS.

The tragedy that is being enacted in the Balkans is summed up in the opening passage of a telegram on Monday: "The withdrawal of the Serbian army from Albania continues in a most orderly manner." The comment that readily suggests itself is that the Balkan tragedy is being enacted in the manner planned and premeditated by the Central Powers. It is part of the great epic of the conspiracy against civilisation in which Germany and Austria have been engaged for well-nigh a whole generation. The domination of Central Europe, the final overthrow of France, the humbling of Russia, the subjugation of the Balkan principalities, overlordship of Turkey, the procession to the Persian Gulf,—that was the plot. The details were worked out with the most consummate cunning of which the Wilhemstrasse is capable. For the beginnings of this great conspiracy against small nationalities, one must go back to the evil days of Kaiser William's accession to the throne, and the subsequent dropping of the old pilot of the German Empire, Bismarck. He was the Chanceller of Blood and Iron, and he was the author of the desolating dictum that the inhabitants of territory overrun by the Huns should have nothing but their eyes to weep with. But be it said to the credit of Bismarck that he did not share his august but still youthful master's Balkan ambitions. It is a moot point how far Bismarck's aversion from any sort of Balkan entanglement was dictated by his life-long ambition to curtail Austrian dominion or check Austrian ambition. In ultimate effect, perhaps, Germany would always have been the top dog, but Bismarck was not the man to take risks. Kaiser William, the Great Hun, had early conceived the grandiose project of the Berlin-to-the-Bosphorus—to-Basra project, and the dropping of the old pilot facilitated the pushing on with this project. Germany and Austria worked with absolute unanimity of aim and purpose. Whilst Germany sought to attach the Moslems of Turkey to her side (and, in the process, obtain the Baghdad railway concession), Austria began a series of intrigues in the Balkans culminating in the annexation of Bosnia-Herzgovina. The original plan miscarried, owing to the irruption of the Young Turks; else, it is practically certain (having regard to the present developments of the plot) that Austria would have overrun and annexed Servia, as well. The Moslem avatar left the Central Powers undaunted. Austria did not flaunt her Balkan ambitions, for a brief space of time; but worked through several subterranean channels to undermine the power and influence of the Young Turks in Macedonia, which was the centre of their power,—Constantinople being a negligible factor, after the revolution. Again the Austrian was countered by the Balkan League of 1912. Austrian ambition was checked for the time, but not checkmated. The Teuton was far too clever for that. Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the Faithless, was persuaded by Austrian gold and sundry other influences, to break with the League, after the war of 1912, but Roumania,—and that is a most significant fact,—interfered, and took all the shine out of apparent Bulgarian successes. Bulgaria was beaten to her knees, an event not unpleasing to the Teuton, for Bulgaria had a grievance and that could be nursed. The fatal sequel,—to Bulgaria and the Balkans,—is seen to-day in the conduct of Ferdinand the Faithless. Austria, the bottom dog in the Teutonic combination, has apparently realised her ambition. Servia is desolate, Montenegro is but a geographical expression. What status is likely to be assigned to Bulgaria under the forthcoming dispensation of degradation, it is safe to speculate upon. First, Turkish domination in the Balkans has been destroyed; so also the Balkan League of small, but self-assertive nationalities. There is chaos in the Balkan Peninsula, but one great fact emerges from the turmoil, and that is that there is no future for the Balkans, no future for fair Greece, or heroic Roumania, if the Teuton has the run of the peninsular. No matter Turkey. Mr. Neville Forbes, who has written a very useful chapter in the new Oxford, Clarendon Press book on the Balkans, puts the case with great clearness when he says:

If no arrangement on the principle of give and take is made between them (the Balkan States) the road to the East, which from the point of view of the Germanic powers lies through Serbia, will sooner or later inevitably be forced open, and the independence first of Serbia, Montenegro, and Albania, later of Bulgaria and Greece, will disappear, *de facto* if not in appearance, and both morally and materially they will become the slaves of the Central Empires. If the Balkan League could be reconstituted, Germany and Austria would never reach Salonica or Constantinople.

The Allies are seeing to it that the weakness of the now extinct Balkan League is made up for in the only effective way possible.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN BOMBAY.

Among the most hopeful signs of an awakened and progressive life in this country is the gradual hold which the spirit of social service is gaining over the educated classes. The idea of social service in its broad aspect is not new to India. But the practice of social service as an organised effort to envisage all the problems of society and to solve them is new, and Bombay may be proud of the fact that the beginning in the direction of this effort was made in this city, when four years ago the Social Service League, Bombay, came into being. As Sir Narayen Chandavarkar forcibly put it, when presiding at the fourth annual meeting of the Social Service League on Sunday, the vast majority of the people of this country have been for long brought up to the notion that they are creatures born to perform duties which they owe to those whom fortune has placed above them. The immediate object of any movement for social service, therefore, resolves itself into this: that the mass of people should be made to feel and assert that they have certain rights as human beings, and that the higher or more fortunate classes should be made to recognise that corresponding to these rights certain duties are laid upon them. And the success of the movement will be judged from the extent to which this two-fold object is realised. It is too soon to apply this test to the work which the Social Service League has been doing for the last four years. The latest annual report of the League does not give the exact number of members, but the list appended to it shows that the number cannot be less than six hundred. That during the short period of four years the League has been able to enlist the sympathies of at least six hundred persons of all classes and creeds is a matter which is anything but unsatisfactory. More than this, affording as it does a common platform of service for all sections of the people, it is by the indirect effect of its actual work that the success of the League can be realised.

An idea of the multifarious activities of the League can be gathered from the fact that these are devoted to such objects as the promotion of mass education, higher education, co-operation, sanitation and hygiene, medical relief; the organisation of social work in poor localities, of fresh-air excursions and open-air sports for poor children, the maintenance of a register of philanthropic institutions, an information bureau on social questions, and the "Social Service Quarterly." The mere enumeration of these objects reveals one of the cardinal defects of many an organisation for public work in this country, namely, the lack of co-ordination. The Sanitary Association and the Debt Redemption Committee have, as their objects, the promotion of sanitation and co-operation, and we do not see any reason why some arrangement should not be arrived at between the League and these bodies which would prevent the existing overlapping of functions. When this is done the League will be in a position to carry out its other objects more efficiently. This consideration, however, does not prevent an appreciation of the admirable work which the League has been able to do in the matter of education and social work. The Free Travelling Libraries movement initiated by it has succeeded beyond expectation in fulfilling the purpose of creating a taste for reading among the masses. The organisation of lantern lectures and night classes is another of the ways in which the League has attempted to spread education among the masses. But the most striking of the activities of the League is the organisation of centres of social work on the lines of the "Settlements" of Western countries, where educated persons, inspired with the ideal of improving the social condition of the poorer classes, live and start various educational and social activities with the object of raising their standard of living. We have only instanced the outstanding examples of the beneficial work in many directions that the League has been doing for the last four years. It has rightly decided to devote its efforts to practical work and judged by the most severe tests it has admirably succeeded. Defects, however, have not been wanting. The most serious of them has been the lack of any organised attempt at the investigation of social facts on which the success of any movement of social service ultimately depends. A beginning still needs to be made in the collection of social facts by devoted workers who are ready to move and live among the people,—facts which must form the basis of any real attempt at solving the social problem. That the League is alive to the existence of this defect is evidenced from the fact that during the year it decided to start a quarterly organ of its own.

Notes of the Day.

The Zeppelin Revival.

Judging by the telegraphed reports, the Zeppelin raids on the East coast of England which have followed that on Paris seem to have done less damage than the latter. This revival of the futile Zeppelin raids is an interesting conundrum in German psychology. Perhaps nothing in the whole war has proved so ineffective, both from the military and political point of view, as the Zeppelin raid, and the long interval that has elapsed since the last took place justified the belief that the Germans had come to realise this. It is impossible to say of a single exploit by the Zeppelins, up to now, that it was of any military value whatever, and its effect on the civil population of the Allied countries has been merely to increase the contempt felt for German methods of warfare and to strengthen the conviction that the war cannot be allowed to end until Germany has been absolutely deprived of all power. But that is our view of the Zeppelin raid. We cannot tell, of course, how far the German public have been impressed by the highly coloured stories which have been circulated in the German press regarding the doings of the Zeppelins and the terrible effect they are supposed to have produced on the minds of the British people. It is worth noting that whenever things have been going well with the enemy,—so long as there have been sensational military exploits with which to keep the minds of the public in Germany occupied and cheerful,—Zeppelin raids have been suspended. Now we see that, during a lull in which the German arms are for the moment without any startling and spectacula achievements to give the impression that Germany is winning the war, they have been resumed.

Lord Hardinge's German Orders.

The possession of German Orders nowadays can hardly be regarded as an honour of which any Englishman would care to boast. They cannot, of course, be worn but, beyond this, one would have expected that even the record that they were ever conferred would be wiped out by most people who have been thus honoured in past years by the Kaiser. It is curious to find in the new "Who's Who" for 1916 that Sir William Goschen, the late ambassador in Berlin, still retains the record, among his other achievements, that he possesses the Red Eagle of Prussia and the Leopold Order of Austria. On the other hand, it is notable that Lord Hardinge, who used to wear the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle and the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, has had both these distinctions struck out of the biographical details about himself appearing in this well-known book of reference. It is amusing to note that his Excellency has received a condescending pat on the back on this account from "The Englishman" which is good enough to say that the "little action will be appreciated" and that "whatever Lord Hardinge may think about German bandmasters he evidently has no further use for German or Austrian Orders." No doubt his Excellency will feel more comfortable now that he has earned the approval of our contemporary, which was so angry with him over the bandmaster business.

Statesmen and the Telephone.

The telephone has with most of us become a necessary evil as a constant instrument in business and social life. We may, therefore, find it hard to believe that Cabinet Ministers will not and cannot make use of it. The Prime Minister is well-known to have the strongest objections to speaking on the telephone and there are few people who can boast that they have "rung him up." That, perhaps, says an English contemporary, is sufficient foundation for a story that is circulating in the political clubs. Mr. Balfour (so the story runs) had occasion to telephone

the other day to 10, Downing Street, on urgent business. A secretary was called to the telephone and told that the First Lord wished to speak. After that the secretary could hear nothing for some moments except a distant and confused humming. The secretary was much abashed, and was summoning up courage to request the First Lord to "speak up" when Mr. Balfour's voice suddenly came through clearly as follows:—"I'm very sorry; I'm afraid I'm as bad at the telephone as the P. M. himself. I've been talking for the last two minutes into the thing you ought to put to your ear."

Preservation of Books in India.

In view of the new importance that the production of paper in this country has acquired, the point raised by the Librarian of the Imperial Library in his latest annual report is of special interest. He states that the problem of preserving books in the Imperial Library is growing more and more serious every year, as the paper on which they are printed tends to become too brittle to touch. He says:

"We shall lose ten books, because the paper has become too brittle to touch, for every one that insects destroy. The matter is so serious that I have been on the point of suggesting to the Council that we should arrange for the custody in England of duplicates of books that are of very great importance to Indian scholars, and that even now are almost impossible to procure second-hand. They would be kept in England until further patching of our own copies was impossible."

Of course, a large number of books in the Imperial Library as in every other library are of too ephemeral interest to cause much pain to the lover of books if they are thus providentially destroyed. But the loss in the case of really valuable books cannot but cause anxiety, and it behoves those who are interested in books as well as those who are anxious to foster the paper industry to take immediate step for devising the manufacture of an indigenous paper that would be more suited to Indian climatic conditions.

Free Meals for School Children.

In the latest number of the popular Marathi journal, the "Navayug," Rao Bahadur K. V. Sharangpani, ex-Judge of the Baroda Chief Court, gives an interesting account of the system of State feeding of school children, which has been introduced in the capital of the State since last August. Such free meals for school children in the primary standards are a feature of the educational systems of most of the civilized countries of the West, including Great Britain. In a way they are a corollary to the system of free and compulsory education of children prevailing in these countries. The practice is intended to obviate the risks of under-feeding or ill-feeding which school children are liable to run at the hands of their indigent or negligent parents and guardians. In a country like India, where the poverty as well as illiteracy of the average parent is too obvious to need demonstration, such free and hygienic meals, as Baroda has come forward to give to its children, must come as a genuine and rightly valued book. The free meal at Baroda is served every day at the midday recess and the menu is varied constantly. Though confined at present to the capital of the State, this free-meal system will, no doubt, gradually spread to other centres. As regards India, even the most sanguinary imagination cannot conjure up the day when this school-child's millenium will be ushered in. All the same, the enlightened Maharaja of Baroda deserves the thanks of the whole community of his subjects as well as all Indian educationists for a magnanimous and farsighted innovation.

A Donation to the King Edward Fund.

Among the items that will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the Corporation, there is an interesting as well as handsome offer of a donation of about Rs. 80,000 towards the King Edward Memorial Hospital. The interest of the donation lies in the condition attached to its offer that the amount should be set apart and invested in authorized securities, the annual income thereof being utilized in distributing woollen and cotton clothes to deserving indoor patients at the time of their discharge. The condition is obviously based on a consideration of real solicitude for afflicted persons without means and its observance will go a long way in saving many of them from relapsing into the disease of which they have been discharged as cured from the hospital. The poor cannot afford to fulfil all the demands of a convalescent state and it not seldom happens that a poor man discharged as cured has soon to pay the penalty of this enforced want.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon paid a visit yesterday to the Mehta Perfumery Works at Dadar, where they were received by the proprietor of the distillery, and Mr. E. Thomas, the Collector. Their Excellencies were shown round the works and were presented with a bottle containing perfumes. Their Excellencies were very pleased with what they had seen, and said they would be glad to see such industries flourishing.

The "Tribune" learns that H. H. the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab will proceed on a tour of inspection to the western districts of the province towards the middle of February, to inquire into the adequacy of arrangements made for the prevention of crime and to judge the actual extent of distress due to the prevalence of draught.

Sir John Hewett will arrive in Calcutta to-morrow and will deliver a short address the same evening to those interested in the objects and work of the Calcutta War Gift Fund, the Officers' Wives and Families Fund and other War Funds with which he is prominently associated.

The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, who is at present the sitting member representing the University on the Bombay Legislative Council, is seeking re-election by the University.

LATE SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM.

BADLY BURNED IN A FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Sir Clements Markham died of shock. He was badly burned in a fire in his residence.

DINNER PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

The following were present at a dinner party at the State Bungalow last night: H. H. the Nawab of Janjira, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Commander C. S. Hickman and Mrs. Hickman, Rev. H. L. Arnold and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Major W. P. Alexander, Lieut. Digby-Beste and Mrs. Digby-Beste, Mr. F. C. Griffith, Mr. C. D'Arcy Crofton, Mrs. Crofton and Miss Gearing, Mr. J. E. Scott, and Mrs. Scott, Rev. C. D. T. Mason and Mrs. Mason, Mr. H. P. Stringfellow, Mrs. Stringfellow and Miss Stringfellow, Mr. A. D. Stephanos and Mrs. Stephanos, Dr. A. Powell, Mr. [illegible] Hewlett and Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Kenna Kemp, Mr. J. H. Skelton, Mrs. Brooke-Hunt and Miss Brooke-Hunt, Mrs. Scot, Mr. A. L. Davies and Mrs. Davies, Rev. Father A. Goodier, Captain S. F. Pope and Mrs. Pope, Captain H. G. Grace and Mrs. Grace.

The [illegible] party included:—Lady Helen Brassey, Miss E. Brand, Their Excellencies and staff.

NURSE CAVELL AVENGED.

HER BETRAYER ASSASSINATED.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Daily Express" reported on Jan. 14 as follows:—A Belgian spy, named Cels who denounced Nurse Cavell to the Gemans, has been assassinated near Brussels. His body, with two bullet wounds in it was found in a street. Cels was formerly in the Belgian Army, but he had been in German pay for months. He professed to help Belgians to across the frontier and then betrayed them. He was the only witness against Nurse Cavell. Hundreds of Belgians swore that he would die. A number of them met in Brussels recently and elected an avenger.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

CANNONADING IN WEST

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN CAUCASUS

NAVAL ACTIVITY OFF NORWAY.

Six or seven Zeppelins raided the Eastern, North-Eastern and Midland counties on Monday evening. A number of bombs were dropped but no considerable damage has been reported.

The French newspapers unanimously demand that reprisals be made for the Zeppelin raids. The French aeroplanes displayed utmost bravery in tackling the raiders.

A Copenhagen message reports considerable British and German naval liveliness off the Norwegian coast.

After a fortnight's operations in the Caucasus the Russians have dislodged the Turks from a fortified front 40 miles long. The Turks at Erzerum and Melazegart have been completely cut off from the rest of the army.

French guns effectively shelled the enemy works in Belgium and Artois. Long-range guns bombarded the cantonments north of St. Mihiel. French bombardment in Champagne caused four explosions.

There was considerable artillery activity on Monday on the British Front.

A British submarine engineer has been awarded the Cross of St. George by the Tsar for sinking a German cruiser in the Baltic.

President Wilson's envoy, Colonel House, has left Berlin for Switzerland.

MONTAGU COMMITTEE ON THRIFT.

RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED BY CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Cabinet has approved the recommendations of the Montagu committee on thrift, under which investors earning under £300 a year who invest fifteen shillings and sixpence, will withdraw £1, in 1921. The amount can be made up in sixpenny stamps. The committee also recommends the establishment of local savings associations.

ZEPPELINS VISIT ENGLAND.

NO CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE REPORTED.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND.

NUMBER OF BOMBS DROPPED

NO CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Press Bureau announces that a raid by six or seven Zeppelins occurred yesterday evening on the Eastern, North-Eastern and Midland Counties. A number of bombs were dropped.

No considerable damage has been reported hitherto.

RAIDS ON PARIS.

DEMAND FOR REPRISALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Jan. 31.

Newspapers unanimously demand that reprisals be made for zeppelin raids. They point out that as usual the victims are mostly women and children.

UTMOST BRAVERY OF FRENCH AEROPLANES.

The French aeroplanes displayed utmost bravery in tackling the raiders on Saturday. One fast machine, piloted by a Quartermaster, fiercely engaged the zeppelin until all incendiary cartridges and ammunition were exhausted. An aeroplane with gun got above and opened intense fire upon the fleeing enemy, damaging it, though not seriously. Finally a Sub-Lieutenant approached to within sixty yards and fought the zeppelin for fifty-three minutes, the German machine-gun blazing away continuously. Only an engine defect compelled him to descend.

LATER.

The last zeppelin raid was the shortest on record, lasting one minute. In spite of favourable foggy conditions, the zeppelin ran before the pursuing aeroplanes, one of which followed the raider for an hour.

It appears there were some victims in the second raid.

FAILURE OF SECOND RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 1.

The second Zeppelin raid was almost a complete failure, the Zeppelin fleeing when it found that Paris was prepared.

It dropped both incendiary and explosive bombs. The former did some damage in one northern suburb. The latter fell in seven suburban communes. The biggest of the bombs was two hundredweight. All were loaded with trinitrotoluene.

Some people assert that they saw two Zeppelins.

THE RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 1.

A Zeppelin again approached Paris yesterday evening but when it was lit up by searchlights it turned and fled.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.

Addressing a large audience including many German-Americans here, President Wilson reiterated his promise to keep the nation out of the war, but the difficulties of so doing necessitated support for a programme of national preparedness.

He declared that there was no crisis, but when the world was on fire it was necessary to set the house in order.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.

In a speech on national preparedness Dr. Wilson said that the Navy was numerically fourth in the world but it stood much higher by quality and was ready for immediate, war service. There was danger each day that the United States' spiritual interests would suffer affront and peace with honour prove impossible.

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT.

GERMAN WORKS WRECKED.

ENEMY CANTONMENTS SHELLED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 1.

A communiqué says:—Our heavy artillery in Belgium effectively shelled the enemy works at Steenstraete bridge, damaging the abutment.

Our trench guns south of Roye wrecked the German works in Fresnieres district.

Our long-range guns bombarded the cantonments north of St. Mihiel.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADING

GERMAN TRENCHES IN CHAMPAGNE BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 31.

This afternoon's communiqué says that two enemy grenade attacks north of Arras failed.

French bombardment of German trenches in Champagne caused four explosions.

There has been mine fighting in the Argonne and intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

GERMAN TRENCHES ENTERED

SUCCESSFUL NIGHT ADVENTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A British communiqué says:—A party entered the German trenches at night near the Kemmel-Wytschaete Road. The trenches were found to be full of men. Thirty casualties were inflicted on the enemy, three prisoners were brought back and two machine-guns were destroyed.

There was considerable artillery activity in daytime near Fricourt, north of Loos and north of Wulverghem.

PRINCE OF WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Buckingham Palace on a short leave.

TURKISH RECRUITMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Turks are calling up youths of eighteen.

COLONEL HOUSE LEAVES BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says that President Wilson's envoy, Colonel House, has left Berlin for Switzerland.

FRENCH MINISTER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

M. Clementel, the French Minister of Commerce, has arrived in London.

STEAMER SCINDIA ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The British steamer Scindia is on fire at Gibraltar in No. two hold. The surveyors recommend flooding the vessel. A salvage-boat is alongside.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ENGINEER HONOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Tsar bestowed the Cross of St. George on Engineer Frederick Asker of a submarine for sinking a German cruiser in the Baltic.

NAVAL LIVELINESS.

OFF NORWEGIAN COAST.

BRITISH DESTROYERS ACTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 31.

There has been considerable British and German naval liveliness off the Norwegian coast. A number of British warships and German submarines have been observed on the borders of the Territorial waters.

A steamer which has arrived at Stavanger reports seeing a number of British destroyers.

Telegrams from other points speak of cruisers and destroyers steaming southward close to the land. Four German cruisers were sighted in the Skagerak on Friday.

ENEMY SHAREHOLDERS IN MELBOURNE.

WIPED OUT OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 31.

The Federal Executive has approved regulations for wiping out enemy and naturalised shareholders from public companies, compelling the transfer of their shares to the public trustee until a year after the war.

APPOINTMENTS IN MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO CONSIDER APPLICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Secretary of State for India announces that he is prepared to consider applications from highly educated men, under thirty years of age and preferably those who have served in the war and are no longer fit for the army, for vacancies in the Indian Finance (Military) Department.

TRUTH ABOUT ADEN.

MORE GERMAN FALSEHOODS EXPOSED

The following statement, dated, Foreign Office, January 6, was issued by the British Residency in Egypt:

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" of December 13th, contains an article putting the insignificant military operations of the Turks in south-west Arabia in altogether a false light. It has stated that severe engagements with the British, in which the latter were seriously defeated, took place in February and March last, and that after long and violent struggles commencing in July the Turks captured Lahej which was strongly fortified by the British at the end of September, that this was followed by a rising in Hadramout and that as a consequence thereof, General Townshend withdrew to Kut-el-Amara at the beginning of December and the Turks made a further advance on Aden.

The facts are as follows: "No British or Indian troops have been stationed in the interior of Aden Protectorate since 1907, and when a mixed force of Turks and Arabs crossed the frontier at the beginning of February last, it was decided, in accordance with a previous policy not to engage them in the interior. No British or Indian troops came in contact with the enemy till the beginning of July; when an advance guard of a small force which was being sent to the assistance of the Sultan of Lahej was attacked by the Turks at that place. Lahej is not a fortified town, and we had erected no fortifications there, consequently when the Turks attacked in strong force on July 4th, and the British relieving force from Aden not being able, through the difficulties in transport and water supply, to arrive in time, withdrawal to Aden was effected without molestation. The Turks then advanced to Sheikh Othman whence they were ejected after suffering heavy loss on July 31st. Since then, we have held Sheikh Othman and no attempt had been made to attack it or any part of Aden defences. The only operations in the whole of the Protectorate since August last have been few and insignificant skirmishes. There has been no rising in Hadramout and the Turks have not attempted any advance within the last three months.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN CAUCASUS.

TURKS DISLODGED FROM FORTIFIED FRONT.

ENEMY TROOPS AT ERZERUM CUT OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 1.

A communiqué says: As a result of a fortnight's operations in the Caucasus we dislodged the Turks from a fortified front 40 miles long and descended from the cold mountainous region into a populated region suitable for winter camps.

The Turks at Erzerum and Melazghert have been completely cut off from the rest of the army.

(Continued from Column 6.)

on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(3) Where a certificate of exemption ceases to be in force owing to the withdrawal of the certificate or the failure to comply with the conditions on which the certificate was granted or the expiration of the time for which the certificate was granted, the man to whom the certificate was granted shall, as from the date on which the certificate so ceases to be in force, be deemed to have been enlisted and transferred to the reserve in the same manner as if no such certificate had been granted.

(4) If for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of exemption, any person makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with or without hard labour.

(5) Where an application has been made by or in respect of any man for a certificate of exemption, he shall not be called up for service with the colours until the application has been finally disposed of.

SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT.

4.—This Act may be cited as the Military Service Act, 1916, and shall come into operation on such day as his Majesty may fix by Proclamation, not being more than fourteen days after the passing thereof.

The appointed date for the purposes of this Act shall be the twenty-first day after the day on which this Act comes into operation.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Men who are resident in Great Britain for the purpose only of their education or for some other special purpose.

2. Men who are members of his Majesty's regular or reserve forces or who are members of the Territorial Force and liable for foreign service.

3. Men who are serving in the Navy, or the Royal Marines, or who, though not serving in the Navy, or the Royal Marines, are recommended for exemption by the Admiralty.

4. Men who at the date of the passing of this Act were in holy orders or regular ministers of any religious denomination.

5. Men who hold a certificate of exemption under this Act for the time being in force, or who have offered themselves for enlistment and been rejected since the 14th day of August nineteen hundred and fifteen.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

CONSTITUTION OF TRIBUNALS.

1. There shall be a Military Service, Tribunal for each local registration district under the National Registration Act, 1915, in Great Britain, or for any division of any such district which may be adopted for the purpose by the registration authority of the district, consisting of such persons, not less than five and not exceeding twenty-five in number, as may be appointed for the purpose by that authority.

2. There shall be Appeal Tribunals, acting within such areas as his Majesty may appoint, consisting of such persons as may be appointed for the purpose by his Majesty.

3. Tribunals may act through committees appointed by them, consisting wholly or partly of members of the tribunal.

4. There shall be a Central Tribunal for Great Britain consisting of such persons as may be appointed for the purpose by his Majesty.

5. His Majesty may by Order in Council make regulations with respect to the procedure of the Military Service Tribunals, the Appeal Tribunal, and the Central Tribunal; and so far as provision is not made for procedure by those regulations, the procedure of the tribunal shall be such as may be determined by the tribunal.

APPEAL.

1. Any person aggrieved by the decision of a Military Servcie Tribunal, and any person generally or specially authorised to appeal from the decision of that tribunal by the Army Council, may appeal against the decision of a Military Service Tribunal to the Appeal Tribunal of the area.

2. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Tribunal, and any person generally or specially authorised to appeal from the decision of that tribunal by the Army Council may, by leave of the Appeal Tribunal, appeal to the Central Tribunal.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

FULL TEXT OF AN HISTORIC MEASURE.

MEN CLASSED AS "EXCEPTIONS."

The following is the text of the Military Service (No. 2) Bill. The measure was backed by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Herbert Samuel, Sir Frederick Smith, and Mr. Tennant.

A BILL TO

Make provision with respect to Military Service in connexion with the present War.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

OBLIGATION OF UNMARRIED MEN TO SERVE.

1.—(1) Every male British subject who, on the fifteenth day of August nineteen hundred and fifteen—

(a) was ordinarily resident in Great Britain; and

(b) had attained the age of eighteen years and had not attained the age of forty-one years; and

(c) was unmarried or was a widower without children dependent on him;

shall, unless within the exceptions set out in the First Schedule to this Act, be deemed as from the appointed date to have been duly enlisted in his Majesty's regular forces for general service with the colours or in the reserve for the period of the war, and to have been forthwith transferred to the reserve.

(2 The Army Act (with the exception of section ninety-six thereof, which relates to the claim of masters to apprentices) and the Reserve Forces Acts, 1882 to 1907, and any orders and regulations made thereunder, shall apply according to any man who is so deemed to have been enlisted and transferred to the reserve; and if any question arises in any legal proceeding under any of those Acts, orders, or regulations whether any man is a man who is under this section deemed to have been enlisted and transferred to the reserve or not, the court may require the man to give evidence on the question, and if satisfactory evidence is not given to the contrary the man shall be deemed to have been so enlisted and transferred.

(3) Provision shall be made under section twenty of the Reserve Forces Act, 1882 for information being obtained from men who are transferred to the reserve under this section as to preference for naval service in case their services are needed for that purpose.

CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION.

2.—(1) An application may be made at any time before the appointed date to the Military Service Tribunal established under this Act by or in respect of any man or class or body of men for a certificate of exemption from the provisions of this Act—

(a) on the ground that it is expedient in the national interests that he or they should instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work; or

(b) on the ground that the man by or in respect of whom the application is made has any person dependent on him who, if the man was called up for army service, would be without suitable means of subsistence; or

(c) on grounds of ill-health or infirmity; or

(d) on the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service;

and the Military Service Tribunal, if they think it just in the circumstances, may grant such a certificate.

(2) Certificates of exemption from the provisions of this Act may also be granted by any Government Department, after consultation with the Army Council, to men, or classes or bodies of men, in the service or employment of that Department, or to men or classes or bodies of men employed in any work which is certified by the Department to be work of national importance and which comes within the sphere of the Department.

If any question arises whether any person or body of persons is to be treated as a Government Department, or as a separate Government Department for the purpose of this provision, or whether any work comes within the sphere of one Department or another, the question shall be referred to the Treasury, and the decision of the Treasury thereon shall be final for the purposes of this section.

(3) Any certificate of exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, as the authority by whom it was granted think best suited to the case, and in the case of an application on conscientious grounds, may take the form of an exemption from combatant duties only.

(4) The Military Service Tribunal shall be constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to this Act and any decision of the Military Service Tribunal shall be subject to appeal as provided in that Schedule.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS AS TO CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION.

3.—(1) A certificate of exemption may be reviewed by the authority by whom it was granted at any time on the application either of the holder of the certificate or of any person generally or specially authorized for the purpose by the Army Council, and may be withdrawn or varied if the authority are of opinion that, in the circumstances of the case, the certificate should be withdrawn or varied.

(2) It shall be the duty of any man holding such a certificate, if the circumstances which led to the granting of the certificate are changed, to give notice to the authority mentioned in the certificate that the circumstances are so changed; and if he fails to do so, he shall be liable

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

TIME LIMIT FOR SPEECHES.

MR. WARDLAW MILNE'S PROPOSAL

The Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne has given notice of his intention to move the following resolution at the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"That the Rules for the conduct and regulation of business at meetings of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay be amended by the addition of a new Rule to be numbered 10A which will read as follows:—

"No speech on the part of the mover of a motion shall exceed 30 minutes in length and no speech by any other Councillor or by the mover when replying at the termination of a debate shall exceed 15 minutes in length, provided always that this time limit shall only be operative when a member has drawn the attention of the President to this Rule. On the President's attention being drawn to the time limit, he shall at once rise and take the vote of the Corporation as to whether the speaker shall be given a further period of 15 minutes or not. If the vote is in the negative, the speaker shall bring his remarks to a close within such few sentences as the President may at his discretion allow, but shall not otherwise continue to address the house. If the vote is in favour of the speaker continuing, he may address the house for a further period of 15 minutes when the same procedure may be repeated according to whether or not the President's attention is drawn to the time limit.

"The speech of a mover of an amendment does not rank for a time limit of 30 minutes as in the case of the mover of a motion but only for a time limit of 15 minutes as in the case of any other Councillor."

LURKING DANGERS IN BOMBAY'S BREAD.

A letter to the President, dated the 4th January, 1916, from Mr. I. Woolwich-Bonami will be read, in which he states that he has spent his life "on different sciences and supersciences", that he has discovered that the bread of Bombay bakeries is the cause of sprue prevalent in Bombay and of cholera prevalent among the lower classes; that the bread is made without compressed yeast with fermented dough, which is full of living microbes; that these microbes "undergoing a long succession of generation of interchanging on fissure and by conjugation principles become according to the law of evolution a new species of microbes stronger and more dangerous than the other common microbes and they give here to the higher birth classes of people sprue and to the lower cholera"; and that he was told that in the bakery from which he used to order out bread the yeast was taken from batch to batch uninterruptedly for over 20 years. the gentleman adds that he intends to start a new business to supply bread of 7 different bakeries on the 7 days of the week and requests that he may be given a monopoly of the business or a sum of money for his discovery.

ADDRESSES TO DEPARTING AND INCOMING VICEROYS.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna will move:—"That the Corporation do vote a Farewell Address to his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., on his retirement from the exalted office of Governor-General and Viceroy of India and a cordial Address of Welcome to the Right Honourable Lord Chelmsford, G.C.M.G., Viceroy-designate, on his arrival in Bombay; that a Committee composed of the Councillors to be named at the meeting be appointed to draft the Addresses in consultation with the Commissioner; that the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction a grant for the illumination of the Addresses, for silver caskets to contain them and for other incidental charges."

KING EDWARD HOSPITAL.

Consideration will be given to the recommendation of the Commissioner that the Corporation accept the offer made by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., on behalf of the Hon. the Advocate-General of Bombay, of a donation of about Rs. 80,000 towards the King Edward Memorial Hospital subject to the condition that the amount should be set apart and invested in authorized securities the annual income thereof being utilized in distributing woollen and cotton clothes to those indoor hospital patients, at the time of their discharge, who in the opinion of the Chief Medical Officers of the Hospital are deserving of the same. The donation is made from the estate of the late Mr Ranchordas Vithaldas Shroff. The Commissioner thinks that the offer will be of much assistance in the discharge of patients from the hospital.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board recorded a Government Order, General Department, granting Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji permission to retire from the appointment of Special Collector from the date of expiry of his privilege leave.

The Board also resolved to place on record their appreciation of the manner in which Mr. J. D. Framji had performed his duties.

INCINERATORS IN BOMBAY.

Pursuant to a requisition from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Executive Health Officer has submitted a report on the subject of incinerators in the city, in the course of which he observes:—

"The Corporation Resolution first of all draws attention to a report made by a Committee of the Corporation so far back as December 1896.

The Committee's report is 19 years old and since then many improvements have been achieved in refuse Destructors so as to make it possible for them to be located in the midst of populated centres without fear of any material inconvenience to neighbouring inhabitants. There are many towns in England where such Incinerators exist next door to important public buildings and private residences, and their presense in such situations is not noticeable.

But in this City I have not advocated the placing of Incinerators in the crowded areas. For the present there are only two proposals—one on Bapty Road and the other at Tardeo Flats. The Bapty Road site is a large open space which has the advantage of the existence of disused burial ground on its south side. This burial ground is never likely to be built upon. Hence this site can hardly be said to exist in the crowded part of the City. As regards the Tardeo Flats Site, it is well known there are no buildings in its immediate vicinity and no objection can be raised to it.

Regarding the extracts published in the articles in the Sanitary Record and Lancel, I can see nothing in them that is opposed to the establishment of Incinerators for refuse destruction. On the contrary the Lancel states that "on grounds of public health fire is the best scavenger of all." Destructors no doubt are expensive, but it cannot be denied that Bombay is a large, important, and rich City which can well afford the installation of such incinerators.

There is no risk of the clinker in Bombay not being profitably utilized. It is, too valuable a material for reclaiming the several low-lying areas that exist in this City, and can be readily disposed of. There is no likelihood of its accumulating or occupying valuable space."

The Commissioner in forwarding the report expresses himself in entire concurrence with the views of the Health Officer.

THE CLAN MACFARLANE.

SEVENTY MEN LEFT TO PERISH.

Details are available from Malta, where the survivors of the Clan Macfarlane landed of the submarining of the liner. She was torpedoed without warning in a heavy sea. No one saw the attacker, until the crew, realising that the ship was doomed, took to the boats. A submarine then appeared on the surface, and asked Captain Swanston the name, nationality, and other details of his vessel.

The submarine's Commander seemed to be a "bundle of nerves." He showed great restlessness and uneasiness while the submarine was shelling the Clan Marfarlane to hasten her sinking. When this was accomplished, the submarine disappeared, leaving 74 men to face death. The European Officers and lascar crew were tightly packed in six boats, which were tied together. They battled with mountainous seas for three days, on rations reduced to half a biscuit, and half a-dipper of water twice daily.

Two boats broke away on the 2nd January and were never seen again. Some of the lascar weaker men were now dying of exposure. Captain Swanston's boat broke loose on the 4th January, and drifted away, sharing the fate of the two earlier boats. The three remaining boats were now waterlogged, and their occupants were nearly dead of exposure and starvation. They drifted helplessly for three days and nights, tossed hither and thither on a raging sea. Eleven more lascars were now dead, and the survivors, in an utter state of collapse, gave up all hope; but on the 7th January, after eight days of agony, they attracted the notice of a British ship, and were brought to Malta. The twenty-four survivors are now in the Seamen's Rest at Malta, and are recovering from the effects of their privations.

MR. R. G. KNOWLES AT THE FRONT.

Mr. R. G. Knowles, who is probably the most irrepressible patterer on the music-hall stage, publishes a kind of autobiography in which towards the end he describes some of his experiences during the present war. His opinion on the attitude of the soldiers in the various armies to the war will come as a surprise to most readers, says the "Daily News." "I have made trips," he declares, "to the Western fighting fronts, and I have talked with wounded soldiers of all the nations participating, as well as with the prisoners; and up to the present time I have not found one who knew what they were fighting for or what caused the war." Perhaps Mr. Knowles did all the talking, as he does in the music-halls Anyhow, this is the tallest story in his very amusing volume.

He gives his own view of the origin of the war in an entertaining, if by no means convincing, anecdote. "A mother," he writes, "had left her children with the maid, and when she returned asked the maid if the children had been good, and wanted to know how they had behaved. The maid said, 'O, yes, madam, all through the day they were perfect angels, but in the evening they fought like devils.' 'Good gracious, why did they fight?' 'To decide which was behaving the best.'" Well, Mr. Knowles was born a neutral, but it must be difficult to be quite so neutral as that.

KATHIAWAR GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is said, and rightly said, that the main object his Excellency the Governor has in visiting a Province under him is to find out for himself at first hand how it is governed and if the public thereof have any grivances and whether they are genuine. He gets an opportunity to know a good deal more by being among them than by remaining at Bombay or Poona. I believe that must be the object of the visit he is going to pay to Kathiawar in the begining of February. From the programme published it appears that he will make an extended tour and he will come in contact with many Chiefs. But will that give adequate opportunity to his Excellency the Governor to know how Kathiawar is governed? I do not think it can be contended that as Kathiawar is not British territory the public of Kathiawar have no claims on the attention of his Excellency. Though the inhabitants of a Native State are primarily subjects of that State, yet they are entitled to the protection and earnest care of the British Government as they owe allegiance to his Majesty the King-Emperor. This point requires no argument to prove it. No doubt on one point affecting the interest of their subjects, viz. the Viramgam Customs, some of the Chiefs have made representations on their behalf to the Government. But this was a grievance *against* the British Government. They (the public) have similarly other and more important grievances.

They are against some Chiefs of Kathiawar themselves and not against the British Government. What about these grievances? Will the Chiefs bring them to the notice of his Excellency?

For instance, the Bhayats and Mulgrasias of several Native States have legitimate and genuine grievances against their Chiefs. They are not of a trivial character. They affect their landed property of fairly large amount.

They have enjoyed direct protection and support of the Government in the past. About fifty years ago, they had rough and ready means of obtaining justice and redress for these grievances. They went out in *Baharvata*, that is, outlawry. Others who were in similar predicament joined them, and thus they formed a gang of about a dozen or more. They looted the territory of the chief against whom they had a grievance. This compelled the Chief to come to terms with them.

They were deprived by the British Government of this old-fashioned means of redress. Outlawry of this kind, though it was resorted to in self-defence, was made an offence and the Government has lent its Military and Police force to put it down. When they were deprived of this means of redress, the Government gave them another and a constitutional means to obtain it (redress). It established a Court, which was called the Rajusthanik Court. It was not a British Court but of Naive States. Its members were nominees of Native States, but its President a British Political officer of good standing and wide experience. It adjudicated the disputes between the Chiefs and their Bhayats and Mulgrasias. It was a boon to the latter class. It brought peace in the province. But about ten years ago, for some reason or other, good or bad, it was abolished. The Bhayats and others are relegated to their old position, but with this difference that their ancient rough and ready means of redress, viz. Outlawry is still considered an offence and the Government is ready to lend its Police force to put an end to it. Thus the poor Bhayats are under double disadvantage.

They are left to the mercy of the Chief against whom they are fighting for their rights, and in which the Chief (that is his state) is directly and materially interested.

They are deprived of the customary means of redress viz. *Baharvata*. The Agency does not interfere on a complaint of the Bhayat or Grasia.

It says to the latter "You go and get a final decision from the chief (his opponent) and then if we find that injustice is done to you, we may help you." But the Chief knows that if he gives a final decision in the matter, the Agency will interfere. So he does not give a final decision. The poor Bhayat has to pass through to Courts before he can approach the Agent to the Governor, and they are the original Bhayati Court and the Appellate Court.

I know cases in which no final decision is passed for ten years and more. How can a Bhayat or Mulgrasia who is a poor man, afford to carry on litigation for so many years. Therefore the policy of the Agency not to interfere till a final order is passed is tantamount to a denial of justice. Under the circumstances he is obliged to agree to any terms of amicable settlement the Chief may offer. Otherwise he wont have even that little. On the other hand, is it far to deprive them of their ancient method of obtaining redress, and not give an adequate means instead. It is a well known fact that the decrees and orders passed by the Rajusthanik Court, are recently set aside or modified by the States under one excuse or other.

I think the British Government is bound in duty to revive the Rajusthanik Court in some form or other which may be acceptable to a fair minded person. The Native States would not like its revival, but that is only natural for them, for they are directly interested, and do not like that the adjudication of a matter in which they have interest should be left to a third party. But that was the very reason why the old Rajusthanik Court was established, and why a new Court with similar powers should be established again.

The same object may be attained by another way and that is by vesting the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor with the functions and powers of the Rajusthanik Court.

In short it is absolutely necessary in the interest of justice and for the honour of the Government that some efficient method of giving redress to the Bhayats and Grasias should be found.

Then the Kathiawar public has serious complaints against the Kathiawar Railways. I must say in fairness to Bhavanager State that it has introduced more improvements and is trying to bring it to the standard of a well managed Railway. But the other Railways have done very little for the comfort and convenience of the publi- Barring one or two first and second class carriages, and about half a dozen third class ones, they have practically done nothing to add to the comfort of the passengers. The old first and second class carriages and their lavatories are most uncomfortable and have not been repaired for years and consequently are very shabby. The greatest inconveniance is caused by bad light and the changing of oil lamps at Junction Stations, and particularly at Wadhwan Junction. The interval between the removal and replacing of the lamps takes some half an hour or more. Many thefts are committed during this period. I do not know why electric light should not be introduced by all the other Railways in Kathiawar, as Bhavanagar has done. Gondal has made a beginning sometime ago but no marked progress is made R. M. Railway rake has electric installation but it is not used, probably because the Railways concerned (viz. Morvi and Gondal) have not come to terms about his expenses. As there are several concerned in this question and as they are under separate management, and have got no Central Board and as the initial expense of introducing electric light is great, they are fighting over it among themselves. The result is that the public suffers. Though the expense is not so great that they cannot afford to undertake it, yet they do not wish to do anything in the matter as they are not forced to do. The public has no voice, and the Agency has no power to interfere. So the poor travellers must suffer till the Government of Bombay takes up the question. When the Government permitted the States in Kathiawar to split up the joint management, his Excellency the Governor openly declared in the Darbar held by him at Rajkot in January 1910 that "Efficient administration of Railways is essential alike in the *interest of the public* and of those who provide the capital." He gave the Railways to understand, as far as I can make out, that the change was not permanent but provisional, and that the Government would see how far it contributed to efficiency. It would be well if an inquiry were held into the question whether the split has tended to serve the interest public or the state concerned or neither of them. After the split the first thing done was to increase the rate of third class fare. Now Jamnagar Railway charges maximum first and second class rates, and 25 per cent. over and above the maximum permitted by the Government for the third class, with the worst train service in Kathiawar. In short when each State has to pay for its own separate administration with highly paid officers, its net income must be reduced. To make up for that loss, fares are increased and old rolling stock is practically neglected and nothing substantial is done to add to it. Only a few carriages are added to lend colour to their argument that they are doing something for the public, and mean to do more. It would be interesting to call for a return showing the addition to the rolling stock, and repainting and upholstering of the old carriages, and improvement in lighting during these five years since the split.

These are two of the most important questions affecting the people of Kathiawar. They are anxious that they should be placed before his Excellency the Governor during his visit, with further details. But who will do it? That is *the* question of all questions at present.—Yours, etc.

A. KATHIAWADI.

Rajkote, Jan. 28, 1916

PRISONERS OF THE VOSGES

GERMANS UNDERSTATE THEIR LOSSES.

It is always instructive to put the accuracy of the German communiqués to the test of fact, writes Mr. H. Warner Allen, Special Correspondent of the British Press with the French Armies. Recently there has been heavy fighting on the mountain in Alsace known to the French as the Vieil Armand and to the Germans as the Hartmannsweilerkopf. The French, in their official communiqués, claim to have taken 1,200 prisoners, while the Germans, on their side, declare that their total losses do not exceed 1,100. In this controversy I am able to give personal evidence, as I saw on Saturday last the prisoners taken at Hartmannsweilerkopf march past before the General Commanding the Army of the Vosges. There were 21 officers and 1,360 non-commissioned officers and rank and file.

Presumably the Germans do not wish Europe to believe that nearly 1,400 men, including a considerable number of picked troops. Jaeger or Chasseurs, as the French call them, surrendered without putting up a fight and without suffering a large number of casualties. Consequently we may conclude that the German casualties in the Hartmannsweilerkopf affair exceeded the official estimate of eleven hundred by at least three or four times that number. As to the number of men who marched past my evidence is supported by that of a neutral colleague who counted the files as they went by. It was only the unwounded men still capable of marching whom we saw, and there were more prisoners in hospital.

"OFFICERS WELL TO THE REAR."

Speaking generally the prisoners who marched past the French general were not soldierly in their appearance or behaviour, nor did they seem to be in any way adequate representatives of a militarist Power that when all is said and done has had the audacity to declare war against the civilised world.

There were exceptions. There was a captain of Jaeger who led the melancholy procession. He marched and saluted the French General like a soldier. When the prisoners were brought back to the rear a French officer with a certain irony expressed his great gratification that so large a proportion of officers to the rank and file had been captured. "On other occasions," he said, "when we have taken prisoners there were remarkably few officers, and when we questioned the men on the matter they said that their officers always kept well in the rear out of immediate danger." "Wir sind Jaeger" (We are Jaeger), said the captain, and the pride of his reply at least proved that he was an enemy worthy of the Frenchman's steel.

It must be said, however that the captain's attitude was exceptional. There were a cerain number of non-commissioned officers and men who held themselves in soldierly fashion, but as a general rule the men did not march as if they had been drilled. I have seen French regiments come in dead beat after hours and hours of forced marching, but none the less in their very fatigue there was always the consciousness of discipline and a swinging gait.

EXIT THE GOOSE STEP.

The Germans were undoubtedly tired. They had marched over 30 miles on the two preceding days. They had, no doubt, had a bad time of it in the trenches, and in addition they had suffered the inevitable depression of surrendering to the enemy. English and French prisoners have marched past before German generals in the midst of hostile crowds, and even their enemies have confessed that they bore themselves bravely and like men.

The famous goose step is no longer an essential part of the German soldier's training. Half a dozen men broke into it as they passed the general, but the rest did not simply because they had never learnt it. A few men tried to show their hostility by slouching past out of step with their hands in their pockets, and they were promptly called to order by French officers in vigorous German which showed that they had a close acquaintance with the ways of the army across the Rhine. The prisoners themselves showed their surprise at this knowldge by the involuntary start with which they received the orders "Links," "Eyes left."

CASUALTY LISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

The following additional casualties are reported from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant C.P. Macdonald (L.A.R.O.) 102nd Grenadiers.

WOUNDED.

2nd-Lieutenant R.R.B. Maclean (I.A.R.O.), 103rd Mahrattas.

Captain N.G.B. Goodfellow, 128th ioneers.

NOW PRISONER (WOUNDED.)

Lieutenant J. G. Stilwell, (previously reported wounded), 1-4th Hampshires.

The 166th list of casualties from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

Subadar Khan Baz, 51st Sikhs.
Jemadar Amin Khan, 51st Sikhs.
Jemadar Kala Singh, 53rd Sikhs.
Jemadar 2368 Sher Ali, 92nd Punjabis.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Subedar Sawan Singh, 24th Punjabis.

Correction to 135th list of casualties from Mesopotamia:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Delete 24th Punjabis Subadar Sawan Singh (died of wounds).

DELHI, Jan. 30.

The following additional casualties have been reported from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

Captain A. G. A Adam, 1-5th Buffs.
Major W. H. Nicolson, 37th Dogras.
2nd-Lieut. J. S Fagaer, 37th Dogras.
2nd-Lieut. D. N. G. Buchanan (I.A.R.O.), 37th Dogras.
Captain C. G. Oliver, 102nd Grenadiers.
Lieut. L. Hastings, 102nd Grenadiers.

WOUNDED.

Major H. E. Wincloe, R. E., Headquarters, Divisional Engineers.
Lieut. J. T. Waite, 1-5th Buffs.
Lieut. E. S. Godland, Somerset Light Infantry (attached 1-5th Buffs).
Lt-Colonel A. C. McCrea, 37th Dogras.
Captain F. L. Nicholson, 102nd Grenadiers.
2nd-Lieut. R. E Lefleming, (unattached list), 37th Dogras.
Lieut. R. A. D. Grant, 112th Infantry (attached 67th Punjabis).

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. J. G. Byrnex, 37th Dogras.
Major V. G. Menzies, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Captain N. B. Beapingwell, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Captain R. A. Jenkins 97th Deccan Infantry.

MISSING, BELIEVED WOUNDED.

2nd-Lieut. R. de B. Delisle, 97th Deccan Infantry.

The following officers' names are in the 165th list from Mesopotamia.—

KILLED.

Jemadar Bhagesor Limbu, 2-7th Gurkhas.
Jemadar Birman Lama, 2-7th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

Subadar Kubir Sing Limbu, 2-7th Gurkhas.
Subadar Balbahadur Limbu, 2-7th Gurkhas.
Subadar Birdhoj Limbu, 2-7th Gurkhas.
Subadar Harkbir Ale, 2-7th Gurkhas.
Jemadar Bir Bahadur Limbu, 2-7th Gurkhas.
Jemadar Hastabir Limbu, 2-7th Gurkhas.
Jemadar Batbahadur Khathri, 2-7th Gurkhas.
Jemadar Naine Lama, 2-7th Gurkhas.
Jemadar Karandhoj Ghalle, 2-7th Gurkhas..

DELHI, Jan. 29.

164th list of casualties from Mesopotamia:

KILLED.

Lieutenant G. Watson, 28th Punjabis.
Lieutenant C. R. Prendergast, 84th Punjabis (attached 28th Punjabis).
Captain H. T. H. Harris, 92nd Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. J. P. Akerman, 63rd Battery R. F. A.
Lieutenant G. Curdie, 2nd Battalion the Black Watch.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. De V. Chichester 28th Punjabis.
Major P. L. Peddy, 51st Sikhs.
Captain H. Forbes, 51st Sikhs.
Lieutenant C. N. Buist, 51st Skikhs.
Lieutenant W. H. S. Gwatkin, 51st Sikhs.
Major F. P. C Keily, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Lieutenant D. T. Macdonald, 125th Naiper's Rifles.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Madras Medical Council.

"The Hindu."—One would think that such a long incubation was not necessary to hatch so simple an order which leaves untouched the substantial question which has been the subject of considerable public excitement and discussion. The opinion of the Medical Council that, upon the facts which are undisputed, viz., his agreeing to superintend the Ayurvedic Dispensary, Dr. Krishnasamy Aiyar is guilty of 'infamous conduct was before the Government. The original order of the Council took up this position, it was affirmed by the Registrar in his Press Communique, and we are informed that, when the Government sent to Dr. Krishnasamy Aiyar's appeal petition to the Council for explanation and report, the Council stuck to its guns and reiterated its view of Dr. Krishnasamy Aiyar's action. Under these circumstances, the order of the Government entirely fails to meet the requirements of the case and is extremely unsatisfactory. There is not a word of regret in it for the action of the Medical Council or of sympathy with Dr. Krishnasamy Aiyar, and the order simply affords a fresh opportunity to the Council for subjecting him to renewed humiliation.

The Viceroy-Elect.

"The Punjabee."—After what we have said in successive issues of this journal, it gives us great pleasure to be able to say that our own information, information of which we have been put in possession since we last wrote on the subject, is much the same as that of the "Social Reformer." That Lord Chelmsford is in sympathy with Lord Hardinge's policy is what we have learnt from a very high authority. The same authority tells us that Lord Chelmsford takes a keen interest in India's economic problem and that he is a great friend of local self-government. We need scarcely say that information like this, based as it is at least partially upon knowledge is a very different thing from such inference as may be drawn from the mere fact of Lord Chelmsford having been a successful Governor, whether of Queensland or of New South Wales, or from an exhortation to the public to suspend judgment, lest the new Viceroy might be prejudiced against us. While we have refused to attach any importance to either the inference or the exhortation, we are bound to give due weight to the information. After what we have heard, we will not only hope for the best, as we have always done, but will hope with some confidence.

Tardy Honours.

"The Hindu".—The University of Bombay has done honor to itself by conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Naoroji. What is perhaps significant in the function is the fact that the distinction conferred by the University on our revered countryman had been so long delayed. Such tardy recognition of men's worth loses much of its grace, and in the case of another eminent Indian patriot, to whom also a like honour had been intended viz., the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the University lost the benefit of enrolling him among the holders of the degree of Doctor of Laws. Lord Willingdon made a speech befitting the occasion in conferring the degree upon the venerable patriot, and regretted that a like honor became too late to be conferred on the late Vice-Chancellor, Sir P. M. Mehta. Politically situated as this country is, men's merits are usually estimated in official scales. It is only by dint of extraordinary talents, force of character, and untiring energy, that non-officials can climb up the ladder of fame, and exact recognition from a Government composed of foreigners. Even in England at the time when Edmund Burke wrote in the following terms, things were substantially the same: "On the side of the Court, will be all honours, offices, emoluments and every sort of personal gratification to avarice or vanity and what is of more moment to most gentlemen, the means of growing, by innumerable petty services to individuals into a spreading interest in their country. On the other hand, let us suppose a person unconnected with the Court and in opposition to its system. For his own person, no office or emolument or title—no promotion ecclesiastical or civil or military or naval, for children or brothers, or kindred. His Court rival has them all."

Backward Central Provinces.

"Hitavada".—Now, all who intimately know the condition of our province will not hesitate to say that the progress of the last five years both in point of expenditure and the increase in schools is entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory. That the province is very backward in comparison with other provinces of India is all the greater reason why we cannot afford to go at a snail's speed. And if this has been our progress in fairly prosperous years—years also of liberal grants from the Government of India, how shall we march on in the period of normal thrift and indifferent seasons? Even at the present rate it would take generations to establish adequate number of schools in all villages and to brighten the homes of all the residents of this province with the benefits of knowledge and culture. But who is prepared to wait for generations? India is taking great strides in its ideas of educational as well as political development and if she wants a definite programme of political reform which might lead up to Self-Government in a generation or two, she even still more insistently demands that the whole programme of popular education must be finished within 10 or 15 years. Higher and secondary education must flourish; but if necessary they might wait. Not so the demands of primary education: they are supreme and call for immediate satisfaction.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT

FRAUDULENT MORTGAGE.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

ISMAIL ALLARAKHIA *v.* DATTATRAYA R. GANDHY.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr Justice Macleod dismissing the plaintiff's suit for the recovery of Rs. 1,700 from the defendant. The plaintiff sued to recover the moneys on the ground that the moneys had been paid to the defendant as consideration for the transfer of a second mortgage of a house situated at Mazagon to the plaintiff, that, though the said mortgage purported to be made by one Louis Mary, it was in fact fraudulently made by one Callisto, a brother of Louis Mary, who had no interest in the house, that the defendant had, therefore, nothing to transfer to the plaintiff, and that there had been a total failure of consideration on the part of the defendant

Mr. Desai and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Mulla appeared for the respondent.

His Lordship the Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Court said:—

FACTS OF THE CASE.

Under the will of Louis Mary Valladares two of his three sons, Joseph Francis and Louis Mary, became entitled as tenants in common to equal moieties of the testator's house at Mazagon. The third son Callisto was by the will given a right of residence in the house so long as he lived in harmony with his brothers and sisters.

On the 13th of June, 1914, Callisto fraudulently representing himself to be his brother Louis Mary and so entitled to an equal moiety in the house, purported to mortgage such moiety in favour of Abdul Latif Sumar. On the 10th of September, 1914, Callisto again fraudulently representing himself to be his brother Louis Mary purported to create a second mortgage of the moiety in favour of the defendant Dattatraya R. Gandhy.

Both the first and the second mortgages were registered as Callisto he fraudulently representing himself to be Louis Mary before the sub-registrar.

On the 19th of July, Callisto again fraudulently representing himself to be the said Louis Mary purported as Louis Mary to join in a transfer executed on that date by the defendant to the plaintiff in consideration of the sum of Rs. 1,770. By the transfer Callisto personating as Louis Mary purported to consent to the transfer for the sum of Rs. 1,770 agreed to be the amount owing to the defendant by the mortgagor under the second mortgage of the 10th of Septemer, 1914, of the second mortgage, debt and the full benefit of the covenants contained in the second mortgage and to the transfer of the moiety and all the estate, right, title and interest of the mortgagee and the mortgagor therein. The mortgagee covenanted expressly that he had not incumbered, the covenants of which the transferee was expressed to get the benefit with the consent of the mortgagor included the mortgagor's covenant for title that he had power to transfer.

The intention of the transferee was clearly to have the settlement of the mortgage, debt and the mortgagor's covenants for title in the second mortgage confirmed by the mortgagor. For this purpose the mortgagor was a necessary party. The transfer was, however never executed by him but by a forger in his name. The result was that the transferee had no recourse against the mortgagor after discovery that the second mortgage was a mere fictitious security.

He now sues the defendant as transferor for return of the purchase money as on a total failure of consideration.

The learned Judge being of opinion that the case would be disposed of on the authority of Clare v. Lamb, 10 C., p. 334 and Eree v Holbrech, 2 Douglas 654, applied the maxim Caveat Emptor and dismissed the suit. We are unable to agree in the conclusion arrived at by the lower Court.

In Clare v. Lamb the Court recognized the correctness of the following statement of the law in Sugden's vendors and purchasers, "Although the purchaser has paid the money yet if he is evicted before the conveyance is executed by all the necessary parties, he may recover the purchase money in an action for money had and received" and in Dort's vendors and purchasers that "until the conveyance is executed by all the necessary parties the vendor remains liable in respect of all defects of title. He must, for instance, refund the purchase money if the purchaser having paid it even although having taken possession, be evicted by an adverse claimant." In Johnson v. Johnson, 3 Bor. and p. 162, where a conveyance of property of a testator required execution by three trustees under the will and was only executed by two the purchaser in eviction, under a superior title, from one of the parcels conveyed, was held, entitled to recover the purchase money in respect of that parcel.

PURCHASER NOT LIABLE.

In the case before us the supposed Louis Mary was rightly deemed a necessary party to the transfer and the deed was prepared upon that footing, but the transfer was never executed by Louis Mary. The defendant cannot successfully rely upon the transfer till it has been executed as drawn. The purchaser cannot be made liable on the maxim of Caveat Emptor if the owner from whom he believed he was to get a confirmation both of the covenant for title and of the transfer of the mortgagor's estate in the premises, never, in fact, joined in the transfer. If the stage of complete execution by all the necessary parties is not reached there is no reason for not applying the rule of the Contract Act, section 20. "Where both parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement is void." Here both the plaintiff and the defendant believed that Louis Mary was agreeing to the amount due on the mortgage and confirming the contracts contained therein and agreeing to the transfer of the mortgagor's estate in the mortgaged premises, whereas, in fact, he was no party to the negotiations. The defendant is therefore under section 65 bound to repay the transfer money.

It is unnecessary in the view we take to discuss the arguments addressed to us on the covenants for title implied under section 55, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act. We set aside the decree dismissing the suit and pass a decree for the sum claimed with interest and cost throughout.

Solicitors for the appellant:—Muljee and Thakoredas.

Solicitors for the respondent:—Amin and Desai.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BRUTAL MURDER.

GREED OF INHERITANCE.

APPANGAUDA AND 2 OTHERS *v.* KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of F. X. DeSouza Sessions Judge of Sholapur.

In this case five persons were commited for trial on a charge of murder under Section 302 I. P. C., by the First Class Magistrate, Bijapur and were tried and convicted by Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Bijapur. The convictions were set aside by the High Court under circumstances already reported in these columns and a retrial ordered before the Sessions Judge of Sholapur.

The Sessions Judge of Sholapur concurring with both the assessors found four accused guilty and sentenced three to death and one to transportation for life.

The facts are:—On the night of the 18th March 1915, the deceased Shankarappa retired to rest on the "ota" of his house. Shortly before midnight the house was raided by a band of men, some of whom were armed with sticks. About a dozen men outside the entrance gate pelting stones so as to overawe the inmates. The rest consisting of the five accused entered the house and two of them were alleged to have carried torches. They attacked Shankarappa and belaboured him within an inch of his life. Then two of the accused adjusted a rope round his neck and, after strangulating him till life was extinct bound his legs with the rope. They then closed the door and chained it from outside and the band dispersed after warning the inmates, that they should not stir out till after the assailants had time to effect their escape.

A FORGED ADOPTION DEED.

Accused one is the Patil of Nagardini. The other accused are his relations and "bhaubands." The deceased and one Shidapa, a mute, were "bhaubands" of the Patilki family. The mute was married to a young woman Ningawa. Her relations with her husband were most unhappy and accused one took a warm interest in her. Shidapa, the mute, possessed some landed property. He had no hope of issue. Plots and counter-plots were formed as to who could secure the adoption to Shidapa so as to obtain the inheritance. Two rival candidates were set up and contending factions centred round them, one led by the accused one and the other supported by the deceased Shankarappa. On 13-12-1914, accused one got prepared an adoption deed purporting to have been executed by Shidapa, whereby the latter took in adoption accused four. The document was not registered. The mute's sister Bhagawa on hearing about this document applied to the Mamlatdar of Bajewadi charging accused one, two and three with fraud. She then took her own measures to frustrate the adoption put forward by accused No. 1. She took her brother to Bajewadi where he executed and got registered another adoption deed in favour of one Pandappa. Shankerappa actively supported Bhajawa in this and one or more incidents resulted in the victory of Bhagawa and Shankerappa. Thus defeated at every turn, accused one it was alleged was driven into a frenzy of rage against Shankerappa and wreaked vengeance upon him by murdering him in the brutal manner above described.

The eye-witnesses to the murder were in the opinion of the Sessions Judge witnesses of truth. He therefore convicted and sentenced accused one, two, three and five as mentioned above. Accused four was given the benefit of the doubt and was acquitted and discharged.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments confirmed the convictions and sentences.

Mr. H. G. Gumaste and Mr. S. M. Kaikini appeared for the appellants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

COSTS BY THE CROWN.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

P. NUSSERWANJI & Co. .....Plaintiffs.
v.
S.S. WARTENFELS .....Defendant.
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL... Defendant on intervention.

This was an application in Chambers by the plaintiffs for review of the certificate of the Assistant Taxing Master, in respect of certain costs certified by him to be payable to the defendant, the Secretary of State for India, by the plaintiffs. The facts appear in detail in his Lordship's judgment.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the Secretary of State.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said:

THE JUDGMENT.

This is an application to review the certificate of the Taxing Master. On the 18th September, 1914, the plaintiff filed this suit against the S.S. Wartenfels then lying in Bombay Harbour to recover the price of coals supplied to her before she left Bombay in July, 1914. The vessel was the subject matter of certain proceedings in Prize in the Court of the Resident at Aden and had been handed over to the Bombay Government by an Order of that Court dated the 4th September. The Secretary of State therefore became defendant on intervention in the suit which was eventually dismissed as against him and the plaintiff was ordered by the decree to pay his costs of the suit when taxed. The defendant accordingly brought in his bill of costs for taxation. On such taxation the plaintiff contended that only such sums as had been disbursed by the defendant's Solicitor on his behalf should be allowed and that as the defendant employed a solicitor on a fixed salary and also paid a fixed monthly sum to the Advocate-General who was expected to conduct all Crown cases on the Original Side of the High Court, all profit costs and brief fees to the Advocate-General should be disallowed.

BILL OF COSTS.

It is unfortunate that no evidence was placed on the record to show the exact terms of the arrangement which existed between the defendant and his legal advisers with regard to their remuneration, but it was admitted during the argument before me that the question for decision was whether the defendant was entitled to have his bill of costs taxed without reference to any such arangement or whether only actual disbursements should be considered on taxation and the remaining charges disallowed altogether.

The Law to be applied is the Common Law of England.

The identical question arose in Azmuralla Saheb v/s The Secretary of State for India 15 Mad 405 confirmed on appeal in 17 Mad 162 and it was decided that an arrangement between Government and their solicitor whereby the latter receives a fixed salary and in addition the costs awarded to Government in any litigation would not affect a party condemned to pay costs to Government. It cannot be disputed that at Common Law costs are awarded to a successful party as an indemnity for the expenses legitimately and reasonably incurred in fighting the action. As stated by Bramwell B. in Harold v/s Smith 5 H. and N at p. 385 costs as between party and party are given by the law as an indemnity to the person entitled to them; they are not imposed as a punishment on the party who pays them nor given as a bonus to the party who receives them. Therefore if the extent of the damnification can be found out the extent to which costs ought to be allowed is also ascertained.

It would therefore follow that a successful party cannot recover anything beyond beyond expenses actually incurred or for which he is liable.

A DECISION ON COMMON LAW DOCTRINE.

No doubt in Raymond v. Lakeman, 34 Beavan, 554, where the solicitor received a fixed salary there is a dictum of the Matter of the Rolls to the effect that a party who has to pay costs is not entitled to the benefit of a private arrangement between his opponent and his solicitor as to costs but it does not appear that the solicitor was to get the costs recovered in addition to his salary. In Gundry v. Sainsbury (1910) 1 K. B., 645, that dictum was not even referred to. The plaintiff's solicitor agreed with his client to conduct his case in the County Court without charging him anything. The plaintiff was awarded £15 damages but in the course of his evidence he admitted that he had arranged with his solicitor not to pay the costs of the action, consequently counsel for the defendant asked the County Court Judge to enter judgment for the plaintiff for £15 but without costs on the ground that under the proviso to section 5 of the Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1870, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover from the defendant more costs than were payable by the plaintiff to his solicitor under his agreement. It was contended by the plaintiff that as the agreement was verbal the proviso to section 5 had no application. The learned County Court Judge held that the agreement need not be in writing and gave judgment for £15 without costs. The Divisional Court upheld this decision. Before the Appeal Court it was contended for the respondent that the proviso to section 5 of the Act of 1870 simply reaffirmed the Common Law doctrine. It was held that it was only when the agreement was set up by the solicitor that the situate required it to be in writing and that the case would be decided under the Common Law. Buckley L. J. remarked "Suppose the Act of 1870 does not apply; then the client comes to the Court and says this is a matter in which I am entitled to get costs because I have been put to expenses and the law as administered by the Court allows me in that state of things to be indemnified by the defendant to the extent of party and party costs." But he having come to assert that right, the Court says 'Then you are entitled to such indemnity, but inasmuch as you have nothing to pay by reason of your agreement with your solicitor there is nothing for which to indemnify you."

The Assistant Taxing Master has distinguished that case on the ground that the plaintiff's solicitor was only employed for that particular case. He has referred to the cases of The Attorney General v/s Shillibeer 19 L. J. Ex. 115, Galloway v/s the Corporation of London L. R. 4 Eq. 90 and Henderson v/s Merthyr Tydfil Urban District Council (1900) 1 Q. B. 434 but in all those cases the arrangement with the salaried solicitor was that he should get a fixed salary and nothing more so that the costs awarded to the party employing a salaried solicitor went into the pocket of that party in reduction of the salary paid to the solicitor. By 18 and 19 Vic. C. 90 it is expressly provided that costs awarded to the Crown are to be paid into the Consolidated Fund and it is possible though extremely improbable that in any one year the Crown or any Corporation or individual employing a salaried solicitor might receive on the result of successful litigation profit costs exceeding that salary. But as remarked by Channell J. in Henderson v/s Merthyr Tydfil Urban District Council it would be impossible in ordinary cases for a losing party to show that an actual profit was being made.

In the Attorney General v/s Shillibeer Baron Parke remarked "It is perfectly clear that the Crown incurred expenses in this suit and unless the Crown is to be compensated by the payment of the ordinary fees there would be no mode of compensating it at all, because it is impossible to say what proportion the expenses of conducting this particular suit must bear to the entire salary for the year until the end of the year when all the suits are known and when the expense of each would be calculated which at the time the costs are taxed it is impossible to know, and therefore it is impossible, if the Crown is to be compensated at all that it should be compensated except in the payment of the ordinary fees."

ON INDEMNITY.

The decision in Gundry v/s Sainsbury was foreshadowed by Page Wood V. C. in Galloway v. Corporation of London at p. 97 where he says "The argument which struck me most was that with regard to the indemnity, but I cannot apprehend that this Court can investigate agreements of this nature with respect to such a question. Mr. Bagshardе cited a case (Hockley v. Bantock 2 My. & K. 437) which tended to support his view with reference to the principle of indemnity where a person is ordered to pay costs, and, for ought I know, if an agreement has been entered into by a client with a solicitor that he shall pay no costs, it may be a question whether or not the opposite party can avail himself of that agreement and say to the client, you do not require indemnity."

DIFFERS FROM ALL CASES CITED.

This case differs from all the English cases cited in that it is admitted that the costs if allowed will not go to Government to compensate them in part for the expenses they incur annually in employing a salaried solicitor but will go to the solicitor himself in excess of his salary.

It is suggested that if this arrangement did not exist and the solicitor had not the chance of recovering profit costs in suit for or against Government in which costs might be awarded to Government he would have to be paid a higher salary and that therefore as such costs are allowed by Government to be paid to their solicitor they are really compensation for such excess salary as they otherwise would have to pay.

I doubt whether this is a satisfactory argument apart from the fact that there is no evidence to show that if the abovenamed arrangement did not exist Government would pay their solicitor a higher salary.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

But as stated by Baron Parke in the Attorney General v/s Shillibeer the Government have incurred expenses although no particular portion of the salary of their solicitor can be allocated to the work done in this suit and therefore they are entitled to be compensated by receiving costs from the losing party. If they choose instead of setting off their costs against the salary they have to pay to hand them over to their solicitor as a bonus, can the plaintiffs object. I think they could only object if the solicitor depended entirely for his remuneration on costs recovered from opposite parties. If for instance a party agrees with his solicitor to pay him a fixed sum say £100 for the costs of a suit and pays him that amount, then if he wins whatever his costs if taxed may amount to he is not entitled to recover more than £100 from the losing party. But the latter can have no voice in the spending of that money by his opponent even although there may be an agreement to pay the solicitor the balance of his taxed costs.

The question of the fees of the Advocate-General stands on the same footing but there is further authority cited with Lord Halsbury Vol. 26 at p. 884 that a losing party must pay the fees of counsel for the Crown even though he be paid a fixed salary.

In my opinion therefore the decision of the Taxing Master was right and the application for a review must be dismissed.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co.

Solicitors for the Secretary of State: E. I. Nicholson.

CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
IN INSOLVENCY.
BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 2nd DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

Applications for Discharge under Section 38.

212-15.—Jusab Ayub Cutchi Memon and Esmail Ayub Cutchi Memon, v. Suleman Aba Mahomed Cr No. 5, Mulla & M. On 21-7-15 these Insolvents' discharge was suspended with protection for six months.

130-14.—Vachha & Co, Mahason bin Abdula bin Rajab, v. Mulchand Hemraj & anr, Crs No. 1, Little & Co, Adjourned from 1-12-15.

664-14.—Sunderji Arjun Thucker and Hansraj Arjun Thaker, v. Bhowanji Shivji Cr No. 1, Madhowji K & C.

For Hearing of Notice under Section 104.

557 & 567-14.—Unwalla P and P. Ebrahim Haji Abdul Rahim, v. The Official Assignee, In person.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 31.

Mr. Chatterji on resuming his address for the defence in the Benares conspiracy case, stated that it was very unfortunate that all the approvers in this case had been interviewed by officers of the lower grades before their statements were recorded by a Magistrate. Counsel further remarked that the fact that there were so many approvers in the case went against the case very much and as no bombs or ammunition were found in any place, there was no case at all against the accused.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

A WOMAN COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

The Sub-divisional Magistrate of Barrackpore yesterday committed Mrs. Jean Stewart Drummond to the High Court Sessions on a charge of attempt to murder On the night of the 5th November, Mr. David Donaldson was shot in his quarters in the Anglo-Indian Jute Mills at Jagatdal and she was found with a gunshot wound. The prosecution case was that she shot Mr. Donaldson first and then with the intention of committing suicide shot herself. She moved the High Court and was released on bail.

DACOITIES IN DERA ISMAIL KHAN

A HINDU AND A MAHOMEDAN KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

A serious dacoity is reported to have been committed last week at the village of Kahiri, district Dera Ismail Khan. The dacoits killed a Hindu and a Mahomedan. So far there is no trace of the dacoits. It is also reported that two Hindus of Leiah tahsil have been kidnapped by the hill-men in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

THE LEAP YEAR.

The current year is, of course, a leap year, which is not altogether welcome to everybody. Those who receive salaries based on a fixed amount per annum will give an extra day's service this year without any extra pay; landlords will receive the same annual rent as in ordinary years, and their tenants will get a whole day's occupation of their tenancy without paying for it. Weekly wage-earners who are paid on Saturday will this year, too, receive 53 payments instead of 52, as the first day of the year falls on a Saturday. This could also happen in an ordinary year, which contains 52 weeks and one day. The extra day in February will incidentally prevent Christmas Day falling in 1916 on Sunday.

By the bye, which day is it that has been inserted? Nine people out of ten will answer Feb. 29, but they are wrong, for the extra day in Feb. 24, because the year is lengthened by doubling the sixth day before the Calends of March. It was Julius Caesar who introduced leap year, but it was Pope Gregory XIII., of course, who reformed the calendar by omitting the leap year three times in 400 years and cutting off 10 days to remedy the error caused by Julius Caesar's inexactitude.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CHARGE AGAINST AN EDITOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. P. Godinho appeared and presented an information on behalf of his client Mr. Faredun Kershasp Dadachanji, a solicitor, charging Mr. Meherjibhai Pallonji Madon, editor, printer and publisher of the "Praja Mitra and the Farsi," with defamation.

It was stated in the course of the information that the complainant (Mr. Dadachanji) being interested in certain religious, philosophical and social matters, wrote correspondence and articles, usually in the local newspapers. He was requested by the proprietor and editor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind," on the 13th September 1915 to advocate the inauguration of an Arbitration Council, suggested at an interview he had with Sir D. Davar, which was published by him in his paper of the 12th Sep. 1915 He was requested to write an article in that connection. He accordingly wrote the article and afterwards an editorial note, indicating therein, in the clearest of terms, that he wished that to discover a practical remedy for the laxity of sex immorality amongst the Parsis the whole question of the Marriage and Divorce Laws of the Parsis should be left to a committee of inquiry of experienced and elderly members of the community, who should arrive at a decision, after due examination of witnesses and with the concurrence of the bulk of the community to ask the Government to enact a law on the lines of the changes to be suggested. The complainant alleged that notwithstanding the said writing and knowing that such imputations would harm the reputation of the complainant, the accused went on printing and publishing on twelve different occasions, unwarrantable, false and defamatory statements from 1st October to 28th November, carrying on a one-sided campaign of vilification.

THE CHARGES.

The following among others were the imputations, which the complainant submitted, were wholly false, defamatory and maliciously made by the accused and his paper that the complainant had recommended polygamy to the Parsis, that he had attributed frightful sex immorality to one-wife system introduced by the Parsi Marriage Act of 1865, that he had advocated the abolition of female education, that he had advocated the establishment of an Arbitration Council for the Parsies with a view to establish a "star chamber court," guided by passion, prejudice and alien influence and not judicially impartial, with a view to destroy Parsi liberty and dragging the community to the most backward condition, that he was a "degenerate type of manhood in Parsi Society," that he was one of those "who had received education only to abuse the resources that education had placed at their disposal, men whose lives had been one long tissue of insincerity" and several other allegations. The complainant charged the accused with defamation in respect of those and other publications and prayed that process might be issued against the accused and that he might be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate said he would pass orders on Thursday.

BOGUS RECRUITER SENTENCED.

TWENTY-FOUR PERSONS CHEATED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Samuel Reubin, a Jew, was charged by Inspector Power, with cheating twenty-four persons in respect of small sums of money aggregating Rs. 101.

It was alleged for the prosecution that on the 10th ultimo he met one Succaram Ambaji, a boiler-maker, at the Victoria Terminus and gave him to understand that he wanted 22 artizans for Busra, who would be paid at the rate of Rs. 100 and Rs. 20 as allowance per month. Twenty-four persons were found willing to go to Busra and on their being informed that Rs. 5 must be paid per head by them, Succaram collected and gave the accused Rs. 101. He put off the men from time to time and ultimately demed having received the sum. The accused was then arrested by the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted three previous convictions.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 101, with the alternative of another three months. The fine, if recovered, was to be paid to the persons who had been defrauded.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dadaram charged Jetha Daya with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments, valued at Rs. 60, belonging to Ranchhod Rawji.

The complainant alleged that the accused, who knew him, came to him and asked for the loan of a pair of silver anklets, saying his wife wanted to be photographed with the articles on her person. The accused promised to return the ornaments soon, whereupon the complainant gave him the ornaments. The accused, however, failed to return them.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said the complainant owed him Rs. 72 and the latter gave him the ornaments, which he pledged.

The accused was convicted and as he had eight previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A meeting of the Moslem University Foundation Committee is to be held in Lucknow on the 10th April to discuss the question of what is to be done.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

An infallible remedy for all sorts of eye disease. It cures Cataract Glacoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm. It is absolutely safe highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to Lotus-Honey Seller. Samta, (Bengal) via Nabharan Dept. 841.

BOMBAY WORTHIES.

The Sketches of the Lives and Careers with copious extracts from their speeches and writings. With a fine Frontispiece.

Dadabhoy Naoroji
Sir P. M. Mehta
Dinshaw Edulji Wacha
Mahadev Govind Ranade
Mr. G. K. Gokhale
K. T. Telang
Budrudin Tyabji
Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani
Behramji M. Malabari

Price As. 4.

A SERIES OF UNIFORM BOOKLETS WITH THE ABOVE.

Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa
Swami Vivekananda
Dr. Rash Behari Ghose
Lala Lajput Rai
Ravi Varma
Toru Dutt
Sir Syed Ahmed
Lal Mohun Ghose
M. K. Gandhi
Madan Mohan Malaviya
Babu Kristo Das Pal
R. N. Mudholkar
Swami Ram Tirath
V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, C.S.I.
Dewan C. Rangacharlu
Surendranath Banerjea
Romesh Chunder Dutt
Ananda Mohan Bose
W. C. Bonnerjee
Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar
Sir Syed Amir Ali
H. H. The Gaiekwar of Baroda
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
Rabindranath Tagore
Nawab Mohsin Mul-ulk
Dewan V. P. Madhava Rao
Sir Salar Jang
Sir C. Sankara Nair
Swami Dayananda Saraswati

Price As. 4. Dozen at a time. As. 3 each.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.
BOOKSELLERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as.
(a) Mahim Halva (or Div). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva (g) Ice Cream Halva. (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

Mofussil Orders will receive our attention The generous Public are requested to give Patronage.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE GEORING, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., (Lond.)

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE RUSTOMJI JOSHI, J.P.
Managing Director
53, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INK.

Second Number of the War Fund Magazine

Forty-full page Pictures.
Nineteen Colour Plates.
Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.

Among the contributors to the second number are:—H. E. Lady Carmichael, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, R. C. Lehmann (of *Punch*), Dolf Wyllarde, Coulson Kernahan, Margaret Peterson, Major Corbett, Frank Leahy, Jo Hookum" etc., etc.

Rudyard Kipling's Debut—by "Septimus."

Order early to avoid disappointment.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Of all Booksellers. Published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

INDIAN INK.

Note.—The entire profits of the publication will be paid in to the

Imperial Indian Relief Fund

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

DEWJI MALJI

JEWELLER AND DIAMOND MERCHANT.

We keep ready-made Gold Sets of Necklaces, Ear-rings, Bracelets Brooches, &c., for sale as well as we make them to order.

REPAIRS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. MODERATE PRICES.

102, Kalbadev Road, BOMBAY.

Her First Baby

Many a mother is at a loss to know what food to give her first baby. Although she showers all her love and care upon him, baby still does not get on. But her anxiety is ended directly she tries Glaxo.

On the advice of the doctor this baby was given Glaxo, and the father writes "There has never been a moment's anxiety since we commenced with Glaxo. Baby is strong in every way, full of life, happy as the day is long, sleeps well, has never been ill, or refused a bottle. He has consistently gained in weight and has cut his teeth without any trouble. He weighs now at nine months 22 lbs., and is to our minds the picture of a perfect baby. To me it is a pleasure to recommend Glaxo as, being a Chemist, I see so much of the evils of improper feeding of babies, and your food completely fills its duties as a substitute for nature's first food."

Glaxo does resemble mother's milk because it contains the same quantity of bone-making, brain-building and muscle-producing material, and is therefore a complete food for all babies from birth.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0, & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, 15, Oak Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

4183

THAT'S WHAT *I* LIKE!

Mother sees she gets it because that makes her so bonny

and Cook says she wouldn't be without it for flavouring the puddings and sauce

The WEST END

Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15‴ small size.

15‴ Size .... Rs. 12
18‴ Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price,
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more,

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

SQUIBB'S

AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

MALARIA AND FEVERS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market BOMBAY.

THE FLEET IN 1915.

SUCCESSES ABOVE AND BELOW WATER

STEADY GROWTH OF GERMANY'S LOSSES.

From one point of view—and that the most important— it might be said that the year 1915 has been very much to the Navy of to-day what 1804 was to the Navy of Nelson, observes a writer in the "Daily News." There have been a few skirmishes at sea, and the submarine, opening the year ominously enough with the destruction of Formidable, has still to be dealt with; but there has never been the hint of a suggestion that the enemy intends now or ever to adopt the suicidal course of challenging the Grand Fleet's grip on the northern doorway to the seven seas.

Unfortunately, there are some people who are inclined to grow restive under the quiescence of the Grand Fleet, and who believe—one supposes sincerely—that our battle squadrons could render their greatest service to us by throwing themselves away among the mine-fields and submarine flotillas that protect the German coast. Their highest conception of naval warfare is represented by such an incident as the "Four Days' Fight" with the Dutch in 1666, and they fail to realise—as the Dardanelles should have taught them—that the main business of sea-keeping navy is to drive or hammer the enemy off the high seas, and not to potter about off hostile coasts.

As a general rule, those who adopt this view are identical with those who urge that the Fleet should be divorced from Cabinet or Foreign Office authority, condensing their attitude into the alluring demand, "Give the Fleet a free hand." They overlook the fact that fleets and armies rank with diplomacy as the implements of statecraft, and that the statesman alone is conversant with all the facts that permit a unified effort to be made to secure the object in view. No doubt the statesmen make mistakes, but so all of us do with the exception of half a dozen whom everyone could name.

THE SUBMARINE ECLIPSED.

The dominating fact of the year's war at sea has been the eclipse of the submarine menace. It has, of course, not been entirely overcome—indeed, it is as certain as anything can be that under-water craft will remain an integral and a potent part of navies as long as warfare remains a human possibility. At the beginning of 1916, however, it occupies a position vastly different from that which it held twelve months ago, and for reasons which may be summarily expressed.

Between the opening of the war and New Year's Day, 1915, German submarines cost us a battleship, three armoured cruisers, three other cruisers, and a gunboat, our rate of loss in warships averaging over 3,200 tons a week. Setting aside our losses at the Dardanelles, which were sustained in circumstances for which the Navy was not responsible, the subsequent rate of attrition has been less than 284 tons a week. In the whole year only three small torpedo-craft—the destroyer Recruit and torpedo-boats 10 and 12—have been sunk by submarines in the North Sea, and our total losses in home waters are completed by the Formidable (January 1) and the armed liners, Bayano (March (11) and India (August 8).

It was sufficient evidence of the moral failure of the submarine when, on February 18, the Germans opened their much-advertised campaign against merchant shipping, but this phase of what passes with Germany for warfare was almost as complete a failure as the more legitimate employment of the U boats.

For 35 weeks—down to October 20—there was sufficient interest in this subject for the Admiralty to issue a weekly statement of its progress; and the result was to show that the Germans were able to sink an average of exactly five ships a week out of an average of just over 1,400 using our ports.

U. BOATS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Latterly, hostile submarines have made themselves unpleasantly attentive to merchant ships and transports in the Mediterranean, and there are some who connect this in some subtle way with changes that occurred at the Admiralty last May. The association of ideas has never been explained, nor is it likely to be. To appreciate the difference between the North Sea and the Mediterranean as areas for submarine warfare one has only to compare the maps.

Apart from the destruction and capture of submarines, of which we are allowed to know nothing, the North Sea has been singularly devoid of incident during the year, especially in view of the fact that there must be anything from two to three thousand warships—possibly more—of various types, concentrated in and around it. The enemy's pointless raids on the east coast received their quietus on January 24, when Sir David Beatty's squadrons sank the Blucher, and sent home other of the enemy's ships severely damaged. It was not a decisive action materially; but as the Germans have refrained for a year from attempting further sallies of the same sort, it may be concluded that its moral effect was convincing enough.

Twice since then the Germans claim to have scoured the North Sea in vain for a sight of a British ship; but in point of fact, even their most insignificant surface vessels have only been encountered on three occasions since January 24. On May 1 the torpedo-boats A2 and A6 torpedoed and sank the trawler Columbia—and were themselves sunk in the course of an hour or two. An August 8 the British auxiliary Ramsey was sunk by the German auxiliary Meteor—and the Meteor was also lying at the bottom within a few hours. On August 22 two French destroyers sank another German torpedo-boat off Ostend.

These are the only recorded appearances of German warships, other than submarines in the North Sea during the past year. They all ended fatally for the enemy.

200 VICTIMS OF E BOATS.

It is curious to observe that while German submarines have been rapidly dwindling in military effectiveness, our own have been steadily adding to the list of their victims. Several vessels, both British and French, have been lost in the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora, but the damage inflicted on the enemy in those waters has been phenomenal in extent. The Prime Minister has told us that down to October 26, our own boats had sunk or damaged well over 200 Turkish ships of various types, and the full story will be an inspiring and illuminating one when it is told. One may perhaps be permitted to mention that although we know one of our boats sank the battleship Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa on August 8, we have not yet been told who was responsible for this the biggest individual success scored in that theatre.

It is fairly safe to assume that the appearance of our E boats in the Baltic has been one of the most surprising and disturbing features of the whole year to Germany. Besides stopping German traffic with Swedish ports, they have sunk several transports, the battleship Pommern, the armoured cruiser Prinz Adalbert, and the light cruiser Undine, while the destruction of the cruiser Bremen and a torpedo-boat on December 17 has also been credited unofficially to one of our craft. Unfortunately, we find here also a disinclination to give honour where it is due, and we have yet to learn the name of the officer responsible for sinking the Prinz Adalbert on October 23.

Besides the mortification of being attacked thus in her own fastnesses, Germany has in the past year seen the last of her high-sea cruisers accounted for, the Dresden, sole survivor of the Falklands battle, being sunk on March 14, and the armed merchantmen Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich being interned in America in April. The great high-sea assault on our commerce cost us fifty-four merchantmen—or at the rate of six for each warship that Germany lost in the process.

Sanction has been accorded for carrying out of reconnaisance surveys in the area lying to the north-east of the Najirabad Moradabad section of the O. and R. Railway with a view to framing of proposals for a system of light railway or tramway lines branching out from Kalagarh into the Patli Dun Palain and Sonanadi valleys in Lansdowne and Ramnagar forest divisions and ascertaining the best method of providing railway communication with the town of Kalagarh in Garhwal district of the United Provinces. The surveys will be known as the Garhwal District Railways reconnaissance surveys.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C 9

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

SANDHURST BRIDGE, BOMBAY No. 7.

H. H. THE LATE MAHARAJA CHAMRAJENDRA WODIYAR BAHADUR OF MYSORE.

LIFE-SIZE. For Mysore Darbar.

MEMORIAL STATUES, BUSTS, AND IDEAL FIGURES

EXECUTED TO ORDER IN

MARBLE, BRONZE, OR PLASTER.

PAINTINGS OF PORTRAITS, IDEAL FIGURES AND DESIGNS, &c.

OPINIONS.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

THE PALACE,

BANGALORE, 22nd January, 1914.

Mr. Mhatre has been patronized as a sculptor by his Highness The Maharaja of Mysore.

His Highness has much pleasure in testifying to Mr. Mhatre's talent and to the general excellence of his work.

(Sd.) MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Huzur Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

THE "MODERN REVIEW,"
CALCUTTA, March 1915.

By the courtesey of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the sculptor, we are enabled to reproduce a photograph of the statue of H. H. Chamrajendra Wodiyar, the late Maharaja of Mysore, which is one of Mr. Mhatre's latest works. We understand H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore has expressed satisfaction with the the work, which is only to be expected. For it is a fine work of art. For those in India who want statues or busts to be made, there is no excuse for placing their orders abroad, before they have ascertained Mr. Mhatre's terms. In his case, it is not merely swadeshism which prompts us to prefer his work; the quality of the work, too, demands recognition.

"KARANATAK,"

BANGALORE, 29th April, 1914.

Among the other notable productions of Mr. Mhatre are an excellent and life-like marble statue of Mr. M. G. Ranade and a thoroughly true and graceful bust of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wodiyar which is such a brilliant and noble contrast to the supposed likeness of our late sovereign placed in the Lal-Bagh.

A VISIT TO THE STUDIO IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED BETWEEN 7-30 a. m. to 8 p. m. (S. T.)

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

700 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE,

MANUFACTURING Co.

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

...t vigour, lost memory, and lost ...terest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

Pale girls and delicate mothers

are often depressed, nervous and tired because their blood is thin and poor. A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion drives out the weakness and restores the colour, vigour and the grace of health.

This pure strength-maker enriches the blood, nourishes the nerves and tones up the system as no other food can do.

To the young mother, especially, a course of SCOTT'S Emulsion is particularly valuable, providing strength and energy to bear the trials and anxieties of motherhood's duties.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is cream-like in form—free from the objectionable taste and smell of ordinary cod liver oil—yet possessing nutritive properties to a far greater degree.

If you decide to try SCOTT'S be sure to get the genuine

SCOTT'S Emulsion

WE SUPPLY EVERYTHING

ELECTRICAL.

Motors, Pumps, Dynamos, All Lighting Accessories.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR SHOWROOMS.

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING AND TRADING Co.

RAVELIN STREET, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF THE FAMOUS GREEK WINES AND BRANDIES.

A fine opportunity to taste their Pure & Rich Grape Flavour & Aroma.

Price List on Application :—

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117—125, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

JUST OUT. JUST OUT

ASK YOUR BOOKSELLER FOR IT.

A New Volume in Messrs. T. G. & E. G. Jack's Well-known Series, The Peoples Books.

INDIA: A NATION.

BY ANNIE BESANT.

PRICE ANNAS 6.

Every Indian and all who are interested in India should read this instructive and interesting book by one of the greatest and most enlightened friends of India.

Available from all leading Booksellers.

A limited number only has been received at present.

Delay in pruchasing will mean that you find the book sold out.

ORDER AT ONCE.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL;

DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60:

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges

All work guaranteed for five years

A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

THE BALANCE IN FOOD.

The chief mistake made by the inexperienced with regard to vegetable fare is in failing to balance one kind of food with another, observes a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." Some require more, others less, but something like 2lb. of solids a day is considered essential to the welfare of a man in good health carrying on the ordinary occupation of his trade or profession. Thus if 6oz. or 8oz. of meat is taken away something equally nutritive must be put in its place. Pulse food must be supplemented by eggs, good fat or oil, cream or milk. When the latter is used the skimmed variety is not good enough; full milk must be given. Cereals cost considerably less than meat, even when they are properly cooked and balanced with sufficient fat and flavouring, such as cheese.

Fat flavours food, so a dinner can easily be spoiled by the taste of mutton dripping or suet, particularly if it should happen to be not in its first freshness. Blending should be done with care and nicety; dishes should never be soaked in fat, nor should suggestions of oil be left in food that is to be sent to table. A good supply of kitchen paper should always be at hand. Food that is well-balanced is always tempting. Meat contains some quality that comes out when it is put on a fire; roast beef, for instance, or grilled steak, stimulates the appetite. Potatoes do not attract by their smell in boiling, though they do appeal to the eye when served "en chemise." Fried in good fat, however, they have much of the allurement of a roast or grill. Starchy food is so often badly prepared that it, as well as vegetables, is looked at askance by many as indigestible. Oatmeal, all cereals, pulse and vegetables must be made valuable as nourishing fare by careful treatment and judicious mingling. The following recipes suggest a number of inexpensive dishes suitable for winter dietary.

HARICOT TIMBALES A LA MACEDOINE.

Soak half a pint of haricot beans in cold water for several hours, then drain and cook them until tender in slightly salted water; when done, drain the beans, and rub them through a fine sieve. Put the purée in a saucepan with an ounce of butter, a little cream or half a grill of milk and stir over the fire till quite hot, then stir in two yolks of eggs. Line the interior of six previously buttered timbale moulds thickly with the prepared purée, fill the centre with vegetable macedoine seasoned with salt and pepper, and moistened with just sufficient white or brown sauce to bind the mixture. Shake down each timbale, and cover the top with a layer of haricot bean purée. Bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Turn out on a hot dish, pour some hot tomato sauce over or round the timbales, and serve hot. "Vegetable Macedoine" consists of carrots and turnips peeled—scooped out into little balls or cut into neat cubes and French beans cut into short pieces, all cooked separately in seasoned water, then drain and mix together, and reheat with a little butter.

BUTTER BEAN ROAST WITH TOMATOES.

Take ½lb. butter beans, one onion, ½lb butter, two eggs, ½lb. breadcrumbs, one teaspoonful mixed herbs, one tablespoonful chopped parsley, 1lb. small ripe tomatoes, salt and pepper. Cook the beans in water with the onion sliced, until soft. Strain off the water and put the beans into a basin, then add 2oz. of butter, two well-beaten eggs, ½lb. of breadcrumbs, one teaspoonful of savoury herbs, season to taste with salt and pepper, and mix all well together Turn on to a floured board and shape neatly into a loaf. Dredge it all over with flour. Place it on a well-greased baking-tin with the rest of the butter on top, and bake with the previously wiped and stemmed tomatoes round for about three-quarters of an hour, basting it occasionally with butter. It should be nicely browned. Dish up and serve hot with Marmite gravy and apple sauce. Or the roast may be eaten cold with salad.

LENTIL SOUFFLE.

Pick over and wash half a pint of lentils, and put them to soak for several hours in some luke-warm water with a very small piece of soda added. Boil the lentils till tender in slightly salted water. Prepare a brown sauce with 3oz. butter, ½oz. flour, half small peeled and chopped onion, and three-quarters of a pint of vegetable stock or Marmite gravy. Season the sauce well, cook it for ten minutes, and strain it into the pan with the lentils. Whisk up the whites of two eggs, and stir or fold in carefully. Three-parts fill some small well-buttered remakins or soufflé cases, and bake them for about fifteen minutes in a fairly hot oven. Dish up neatly, and send to table hot. Note.—If liked the lentils can be sieved; the purée makes the soufflés lighter. Spilt pease may be cooked in the same manner.

DUTCH POTATO MOULD.

Wash, peel thinly, and cut into slices about 1½lb. of potatoes, peel and slice thinly two to three onions, grate 4oz. of cheese. Spread the inside of a plain mould (charlotte) thickly with butter, and besprinkle with breadcrumbs. Fill the mould with layers of potatoes, grated cheese, onion, and breadcrumbs. Melt 1oz. of butter in half a pint of hot milk, season it with salt and pepper, and a grate of nutmeg, and pour this into the mould. Bake it in a moderately heated oven for about 1½ hour. Turn out the shape on to a hot dish, and serve at once.

VEGETARIAN DISHES.

A FEW DAINTY RECIPES.

We give here series of recipes for dainty methods of serving vegetables, all of which can be readily prepared by the amateur cook.

BAKED CABBAGE AND CHEESE.

Boil the cabbage in two waters, drain thoroughly, and let it get cold. Make a sauce by mixing a tablespoonful of butter with one of flour, and cooking them together until they bubble; stir in a cupful of milk until thoroughly blended, and season with pepper and salt. Now take a baking dish, butter it well, and sprinkle with pepper and salt. Place in it a layer of the cold cabbage, pour some of the sauce over it and sprinkle a heaped tablespoonful of grated cheese on top. Repeat this process till the dish is full, and add a layer of fine breadcrumbs on the top. Bake covered for about half an hour, and then remove the cover until the top is browned. This dish is practically a meal in itself, and makes a most delicious course for a dinner.

CELERY AU JUS.

Remove the coarsest stalks and trim the roots of several heads of celery, cutting them into pieces six inches long, but leaving them still attached to the root. Now make a brown roux wit htwo tablespoonfuls of flour, two of butter, a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper and a pinch of nutmeg. When this is well browned add two cupfuls of stock, put the celery in it, cover and stew very quietly for twenty-five minutes. Take out the celery and arrange it neatly on a dish, straining the gravy and pouring it over and around.

SCALLOPED CELERY

The coarse outer stalks of celery may be used for this dish. Cut them into inch lengths and cover with salted water. Stew until tender, and drain, but keep them hot while making the following sauce:—

Cook together a tablespoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of flour, and when they bubble pour in gently a cupful of milk, stirring until thoroughly blended. Put the celery into this smooth white sauce, and turn the whole into a buttered pudding dish; cover the top with buttered bread-crumbs, and bake until brown. This simple dish is very nourishing, and celery has a wonderful effect upon the nerves.

CARROTS AND TURNIPS.

Do not serve carrots so hard and raw that it would make a horse hungry to look at them. Young carrots are delicious served whole. Boil them in salted water and then drop them into a saucepan with a lump of butter, some pepper, salt and a pinch of brown sugar, and saute them for a few minutes before serving. Turnips should be treated in the same way. Some people prefer to do without the sugar, but if the taste of it is almost imperceptible it seems to bring out the flavour of the vegetable.

MASHED CARROTS AND TURNIPS.

After boiling them in salted water until quite tender, mash them together with a little butter, pepper and salt. Heap in the middle of a dish and leave it in the oven for a few minutes to heat thoroughly before serving. This is an old-fashioned and excellent New England recipe.

CABBAGE WITH CREAM.

Remove the outer leaves from a small, firm cabbage, and chop it up finely, as though for cold slaw or cabbage salad. Have a spider or deep skillet on the fire, and when it is thoroughly hot put the cabbage in, pour over it a pint of freshly-boiling water, put the cover on firmly, so that no steam can escape, and boil at a gallop for ten minutes. Drain the water off quickly and pour over the cabbage half a pint of fresh new milk, or cream and milk mixed. Bring this to the boil again, and then stir in a large teaspoonful of either wheat or rice flour, having previously moistened it with milk, so that it blends easily. Add salt and pepper. Serve as quickly as possible after bringing it to the boil. This method of cooking makes the cabbage more digestible, and naturally much more nourishing.

HOT SLAW.

Shred the cabbage finely, as for cold slaw or cabbage salad, boil rapidly in salted water until tender, and drain thoroughly. Make, meanwhile, a sauce of one tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and cayenne, and, if it is liked sharp, as much as a cupful of vinegar. The vinegar must be a good one, however, either malt or cider, for the cheap brands contain acetic acid and are very harmful. Pour the sauce over the cabbage, put the cover on the saucepan, and let it stand on the side of the range for five minutes when sauce and cabbage should be perfectly blended.

SOURCROUT AS MADE IN ALSACE.

Slice firm white cabbages into fine shreds using a machine for any large quantity. Take a clean barrel kept for the purpose though one used for wine or vinegar will serve at need. Place a layer of coarse salt in the bottom, then alternate layers of cabbage and salt, with a few grains of coriander and juniper berries. As the layers are added they must be pressed down by heavy weights and fresh layers added only when the juice rises to the top. The last layer must be of salt, and when the barrel is full cover it with a cloth and place it in a dry cellar under a plank on which heavy weights are pressed. In a few days it will begin to ferment. Now draw off the liquid daily until it becomes clear. Renew the cloth, wash the cover, put back the weights and let it stand for a month, when it will be ready for use. Allow as little air as possible to enter, and always close the barrel tightly.

Reproduced from Illustrated London News.

AN ORIGINAL MODEL IN BLUE CHARMEUSE.

Carried out in "soldier" blue chameuse with embroideries on the bodice. The principal features of this model are the pleated white Ninon collar and the drapery of the skirt on the right side.

CAULIFLOWER AND TOMATO SAUCE.

Soak a cauliflower in cold water for an hour and then cook it for half an hour in salted boiling water. Take two or three fresh tomatoes, or half an ordinary sized can of tomatoes, strain them and bring to a boil. Add onion juice, salt and pepper, a tablespoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of flour. Stil until smooth, and let the sauce simmer slowly for five or six minutes until the flour is thoroughly cooked. When the cauliflower is quite tender break it into pieces, put in a hot, deep dish and pour the tomato sauce over it.

CHINESE RUGS.

Carpets are unpleasantly expensive things, and as a rule rugs are more so, if they have really any wear in them. At the same time an oldish carpet can often be eked out with a rug of not too aggressively new appearance, or, if the floor be in good condition, it may be as well to spend a little more in staining it and buying rugs to cover it where necessary. If the floor be not in good ondition a plain linoleum with rugs here and there is most advantageous. The best rugs which can be bought for moderate prices are either washing rugs, of which there are a good many now on the market, or Chinese rugs.

Considering the distinction of the latter, they are remarkably cheap. In the old ones the blues and whites have softened and toned into each other, the blue becoming almost misty, the white taking on a warm tinge. The new ones are at first a little staring, for which reason it is better to get one with a good deal of blue pattern. The pattern prevents the hard contrasting of the white. The great point about these rugs is that they tone in with almost any of the more modern furniture, as also with that of a date before the mid-Victorian period. They can be bought in many sizes, and look exceedingly fresh and clean either for bedroom or small sitting-room use. The washing rugs, now procurable, have the same kind of background as the Chinese rugs—that is to say, they are about the colour of sheep's wool. For designs they have charming Louis Quinze bouquets and baskets, carried out in all the prettiest Louis Quinze colourings. For bedrooms they are ideal, and it is pleasant in dirty winter weather to be able to have them washed as often as possible. They are cheaper than the Chinese rugs, but cannot as well be used for sitting-room purposes.

THE UMBRELLA.

The umbrella is another detail of a woman's costume which has its importance. For some years we have been accustomed to see women carrying umbrellas and *en-tout-cas* with handles suggestive of Bo Peep's crook, but now all that is changed; we go about with a short, sturdy little thing which has a short handle ending in a knob and a leather strap which buttons and unbuttons more or less easily to the wrist. It is quite convenient and practical both for the woman who owns it and the woman it meets in the street, for it obviates the necessity of being carried in the hollow of the arm with its handle sticking far out to strike the first person who gets in its way. When the very long handles were in fashion and women would carry them this way, the footpaths were positively dangerous; now, life is less uncertain, as far as umbrellas are concerned.

NEW YEAR'S FASHIONS

FEW CHANGES THIS WINTER.

To the honour of the women who wear them and to the confusion of the women who write about them, it must be recognized that fashions are changing very little in Paris this winter, writes the Paris correspondent of "The Times." What women wore two and three months ago they are still wearing, with just a change in the trimming of a hat, or may be a new hat of quite a different shape to vary the silhouette a little. It is therefore of the little things we have to write, for coats and skirts and dresses have not varied at all since the last lot of autumn models came out. In the spring there will be something different, no doubt, but the feminine spring in dress does not happen until late February.

In the meantime there is an infinity of detail in dress which occupies the minds of those who incline that way—how to dress the hair, how to trim the hat, what shape to have it and what angle to put it on, the veil, the pins! But once you get entangled in detail you are lost. There is no end to it. The hair, I may say, is still as simply and as smoothly done as possible. With the new high hats trimmed rather voluminously, it is indicated that the hair under them must be a little less tightly dressed than under the neat little toque with no trimming at all; but the tendency remains to be neat in line and effect. Few combs are worn, few pins are used, and *undulations*, not curls, are in favour.

The line of the hair across the brow is as important as the line of the hat, and both should be neat and trim. The fuzzy head is unknown in these days, and hair must be glossy and untortured. The funny little straight fringe which the *Parisienne* adopted for some capricious reason of her own is also nearly done with, but the nattier way of folding the har over the back of the head in such a manner as to leave the shape of the head unspoiled is still in favour. In front it rises rather high from the brow in the fashion of Marie Antoinette.

THE ART OF HAIRDRESSING.

Every Frenchwoman, no matter what her class, recognizes the importance of the well-dressed head, and a little *coiffeuse* told me this week that she was nearly dead with fatigue because there had been such a rush of work during the fetes of Christmas and New Year. The men have been home on leave and the women have been combing and curling their comely heads for the occasion. *Grande bourgeois* and *petite bourgeoise*, they have all been doing the same thing. The rich send for the *coiffeur* to their own homes, those of more modest means go to the *coiffeur* in his shop, and although *coiffeurs* are not as plentiful as they were, they are still to be found. The women do the work well also, and every day women hairdressers become more common. They combine manicuring with hair dressing and at present are quite sure of a good living for the *Parisienne* of almost every class is as careful of her finger tips as she is of her hair.

The wearing of ribbon as a hat trimming, as a dress trimming, and for petticoat trimming is a mark of the season, and the talent for tying a bow which Frenchwomen seem to inherit as surely as they inherit a gift for economy, makes ribbon a good material for them to work with. Whether they trim a little toque with two perky loops or whether they ask a tall crowned straw to carry a bunch as big as a cabbage, the effect is good of its kind. Of course, if you put the cabbage on the top of a little face it appears heavy, but place it over a face framed by nature to resemble a full-blown rose rather than a bud, and it looks quite all right. The little toque with two loops and a swathing round the brim suits the small face, and there are some becoming ribbon erections which take on the lines of windblown smoke in the air. They are quite nice and not monotonous.

AVOIDING MONOTONY.

I think that is really the reason why French dressing keeps its hold on the world. It rarely is monotonous. Even this year, when no one is changing the main lines of their skirts and coats, there is no monotony. A twist to a bow, a tilt to a brim, a pin to guide a strand of hair, and the whole effect of yesterday is different. To be steadily picturesque or steadily severe in dress is not the Frenchwoman's way. She is only steadily neat. With her ribbon-trimmed hat she wears a veil—not a flowing one unless she is in mourning, but a veil which sits round her hat and draws up behind from beneath her chin quite easily. It unties behind and unpins from the nape of her neck quite easily. To manage a veil it is really necessary to practise putting it on once or twice, for therein lies, not vanity, but economy. Some women wear out four veils to another's one, and it generally comes from the fact that they do not know to put them on or how to take them off.

It seems impossible to write about clothes to-day without bringing feet into the question. They play so great a part in any costume. If only all women had slim ankles! But they have not. When they have they can afford to be highbooted and short-skirted without a pang. When they have not, it is wiser and more graceful if they have longer skirts and shorter tops to their boots. There are a great many pretty feet and ankles in Paris, but there are also a good many of both which no stretch of imagination could call either pretty or slim. For the very slim the bronze boot looks quite well, although the black one looks better and the grey very well. For the unslim ankle all-black boots alone are to be tolerated.

Where nature has failed let the art of the bootmaker try to rectify. A well-made boot which allows of easy walking is much better for the task than a tight boot with a very high heel, which only deforms. Some women are tying their boot laces in a big bow in front, but it is not a fashion to follow, for it disturbs the neat effect and to the short-sighted looks like the torn braid of a skirt, inconveniently hanging.

THE RIBBON STOCK.

The wearing of the collar under the fur at the throat is a thing every woman interprets to her own satisfaction, and the effect of this small detail on the general appearance is quite extraordinary. The decollete throat is supposed to have disappeared; but there are still women who maintain it because it suits them, and there are a great many who have compromised; they wear a collar of fine lingerie which ends in two upstanding points somewhere under the ears, and thy bind it to their throats with a ribbon stock. The distinction of the stock is unquestionable where some women are concerned, but there are others whom it robs of all charm. To the severe type of Englishwoman it gives an added touch of severity, to the Frenhwoman with Faubourg St. German attributes it is particularly suited, and American women of many types can wear it well; but there are thousands of women in France and England to whom a stock, or any hard sort of neck ornament, is extremely unbecoming. Far more generally pleasing is the fine lingerie guimp with a turned-back collar which lies more or less as it pleases and gets crumpled at the slightest contact with coat or fur. Such is its unfortunate drawback, but anyone who has a dozen of its kind can always achieve a fresh and crisp appearance.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMAN PILSENER.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY

The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-Agents:

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
D. D. BARIA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparations this is

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs Delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-0-0, V.P.P. EXTRA.

N. B.—SAMPLE FREE on receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

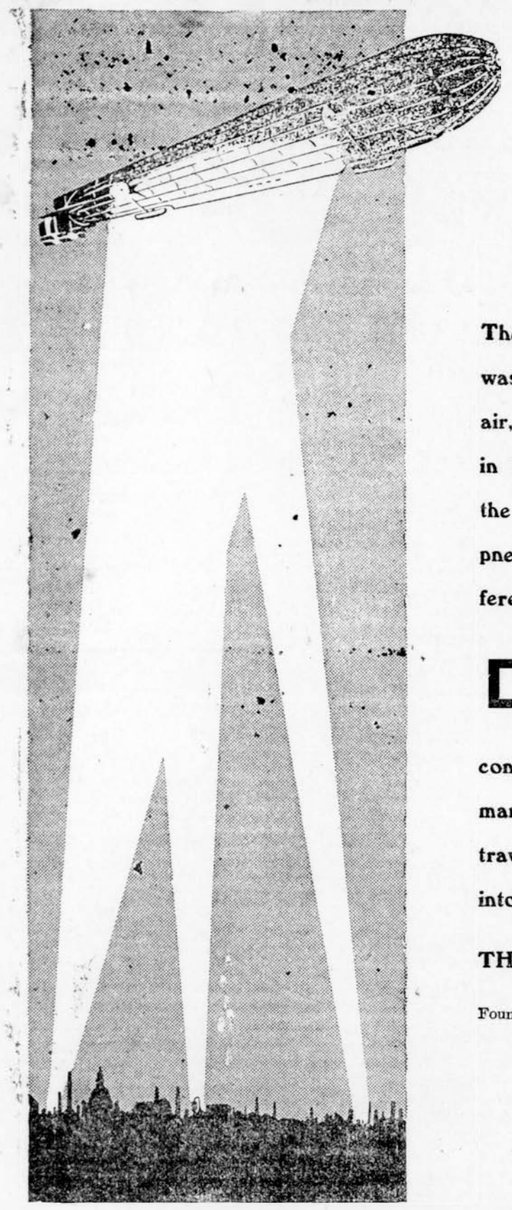
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Morley's Life of Gladstone, 3 Vols.	2	4
Letters of Queen Victoria by Viscount Esher, 3 Vols.	2	4
The Criminal by Havelock Ellis	3	12
Haddon's Study of Man	4	
Hoffman's Secrets of Stage Conjuring	1	
Myths of the Hindus & Buddhists by Sister Nivedita	11	4
The Real India by J. D. Rees	7	14
Malabari's Bombay in the Making	9	6
India through the Ages by Flora Steel.	4	6
Gide's Principles of Political Economy, 1914	4	12
Bourdman's Practical School Organisation	1	14
Browning's Educational Theories	3	12
Life or Legend of Gautama by Bigandet.	5	10
Woodrow Wilson's The State	4	12
Alberuni's India by Dr. Sachan	5	10
India by Sir Thomas Holdich	5	10
India & the Durbar (Times Edtn)	3	12
Bradley's Shakesperian Tragedy (Lectures)	7	9
Daniell's Text Bock of Principles of Physics	12	12
India Under Curzon and After by Lovat Frazer	12	9
Lanes Arabian Nights, 3 Vols	16	9
Oman's Brahmins, Theists & Muslims of India	10	8
Deussen's Philosophy of the Upanishads.	7	14
Shedlock's Collection of Eastern Stories & Legends	0	13
Home University Library, Each Volume.	0	12
Every Man's Library, Each Volume	0	12

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017



AIR RAIDS.

The most successful air raid ever made was in 1888, when J. B. Dunlop raided air, and interned it, under compression, in hollow rubber tubes, fitted these to the wheels of bicycles, and named them pneumatic tyres. The Dunlop "raid" differed from the Zeppelin raids in asmuch as

DUNLOP

conferred an inestimable boon upon mankind. He created new means of travel and turned cycling from a toil into a pleasure.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in England.)

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World:

Head Office for India and Ceylon:
3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branches: 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
14, Baillie Street, Colombo.
17, Mount Road, Madras.
Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

ASAHI BEER

Brewed and Bottled at

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY, TOKIO, JAPAN.

JAPANESE PILSENER

ASAHI BEER.

An excellent, light, refreshing Lager Beer which not only enjoys a large sale in Japan but has already supplanted in India a great portion of the trade formerly done by German Pilseners. At the present time the Asahi Beer enjoys an advantage over the European Pilseners, to which it is equal in quality, in that it can be supplied in large quantities and at a very low price.

OBTAINABLE FROM:—

Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. P. C. SHROFF & SONS, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

AND OTHER DEALERS.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.

EST. 1890

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank.

If your **EYES PAIN** or fail to give you normal sight, DO NOT HESITATE to consult us at once.

Our OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL is always on our premises to give advice to purchasers of glasses and examine eyes retinoscopically FREE OF CHARGE.

Our prices are moderate and our stock is of the very best manufacture. All our lenses and frames are guaranteed to be made on scientific measurements and given at shortest notice.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government High Officials, Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.

FOUR WONDERFUL REMEDIES

WITH Kadi NO MORE ASTHMA

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH COLDS, etc. Thousands cured. INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from grateful patients open to inspection. Rs. 1-8.

"LU-LU" EYE-DROPS.

A safe cure for SORE, INFLAMED, WEAK EYES, GRANULATED LIDS CORNEAL ULCERS, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents. Re. 1.

RUBY TABLETS. A never failing remedy for MALARIA, INTERMITTENT AND OTHER FEVERS. No family should be without it (As. 8 only.)

GUNC. Cures acute cases without COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any internal medicines, PAINLESS POSITIVE CURE in 3 days. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

OF ALL DEALERS OR

D. SPECIFIC CO.
Medows Street, Bombay.

Peace - ATANK
Prosperity to those NIGRAH
Power - who use PILLS.

Price **Re. 1** for a tin with 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Jamnagar, Kathiawar,
and
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night.

Pastles Painting a Speciality.

Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.

Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.

Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.

A visit is solicited.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

STANDARD OIL CO.

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 8 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.....	6 8 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 8 2 per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 8 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	5 3 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg....	5 3 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins).	4 10 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4 10 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. in tins)	4 10 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk-.	4 0 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

HYDRAULIC PUMP LEATHERS

Best tanned Hydraulic Pump Leathers for Mills and Ginning Factories.

No foreign material used to increase weight

Inspection Invited

SUTOR & Co.

18-20 Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents—

The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, SION.

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

CAUTION In order to assure oneself against all frauds and imitation a obtain the *Original & Genuine* **ROSKOPF** watches (which have obtained several Medals & Awards) every purchaser must see that they bear the trade-mark as shown here, and must **ALSO** examine *minutely* that there is *only one S* in the name Roskopf and that there are *no initials whatever* either before or after the name Roskopf, *nor are there any such words* or indications as "& Co.," "& Cie.", or "System," within or around the trade-mark of the Genuine Roskopf watches.

Some of the unscrupulous imitators are trying to deceive the public by affixing on very inferior qualities of watches even concocted and illusory names like Raskopf," "Roskopf," "Roscopf" and such others which have no existence at all, but still the substantial good qualities of the Genuine Roskopf watches are gaining so much appreciation all over different parts of the world that they raise the envy and jealousy of rival manufacturers, and it is against such artful deceptions that it has become necessary for the purchasers to protect themselves by *very careful* and *minute* examination of the Roskopf trade-mark as herein indicated and for which we are obliged to give this warning.

Sole Agents—**ABRECHT & o.,**

289, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

These watches are made in all sizes in Gold, Silver and Nickel cases, and had from all respectable watch-dealers in India and Burma.

The only Original and Genuine

"EL ALIENTO"

Rs. 7 Per 50.

As supplied to the principal Clubs and Messes.
Trial solicited. Satisfaction assured.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDI **D. MERWAN & Co.,** MEDOWS ST. BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "MERWANCO."

PIANOS & ORGANS
MUSIC

Stringed Instruments of all kinds
Military Band Instruments & Appurtenances
Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail

SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56 years).

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS.
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,
CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.
ADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.
MORIONDO AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS.
MILK CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES.
CHOCOLATE IN TINS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

57 Esplanade Road BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ld., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Bombay.